

County

Borough  of Derby.

TO THE DERBY SANITARY AUTHORITY.

EIGHTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
FOR THE
YEAR 1894.

DERBY:

RICHARD KEENE, PRINTER, IRON GATE.

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TO THE

Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.

GENTLEMEN,

There is good reason for your Medical Officer having much more pleasure than usual, in presenting his Eighteenth Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Derby for the year 1894, because he is able to congratulate the Town on having the lowest death-rate yet recorded, viz. : one of 15.0 per 1,000 persons living. Low as this death-rate was, Derby was nevertheless third only on the list, as two other large towns—Croydon and Leicester—had lower ones, viz. : 13.2 and 14.7 respectively. Low death-rates were distinctive generally last year over the whole country.

It will be interesting to point out that though Derby has not headed the list of large towns, in the matter of having the lowest death-rate for any one year since 1890, yet taking the whole of the five years, 1890—1894 together, Derby is absolutely first of all large towns with an average death-rate of 17.8. The following Table shows this—only the five towns with the lowest rates being given.

DEATH RATES.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Average for 5 years.
Derby	18.5	19.1	18.3	18.2	15.0	17.8
Brighton....	17.8	18.2	19.2	18.4	16.4	} 18.0
Portsmouth	19.6	19.0	18.5	18.2	15.1	
Nottingham	16.5	19.9	18.7	18.5	17	18.1
Leicester ...	17.9	21.7	18.2	20.5	14.7	18.5

From this Table it will be seen that Leicester is relegated to the fifth place, while Croydon disappears altogether on account of it not being enumerated among the large towns until the 1891 census.

As regards the infantile mortality for 1894, Croydon is first, with a rate of 121 deaths of infants under one year of age to 1,000 births

registered, and Derby second, with a rate of 123. Liverpool and Preston had rates of 179 and 217 respectively.

While Derby has gradually had its general death-rate lowered, for a number of years, a climax was apparently reached in 1894, which it is hardly to be anticipated can be beaten in future years, yet it will be satisfactory to mention that the death-rates from Typhoid and Scarlet Fevers have also been gradually lowered.

The death-rate from Typhoid Fever (excluding the deaths resulting from the accidental infection of milk in 1884, as shown in the table on page 18), for the seven years, 1880—1886, was 2.6 per 10,000 of the population, while in the subsequent seven years, 1887—1893, it was reduced to 1.7.

Likewise the death-rate from Scarlet Fever has been reduced from 9.2 per 10,000 in the five years, 1877—1881, to 2.5 in the next five, and to 1.5 in the subsequent five, 1887—1891.

These facts speak for themselves, and plainly show that the efforts which the Sanitary Committee have put forth for the health of the inhabitants of the Borough, have borne good fruit, and they cannot fail to be appreciated by the general public.

It is the duty of the Sanitary Committee to prevent, as Dickens says, the people "breathing the polluted air, foul with impurity that is poisonous to health and life; and have every sense conferred upon our race for its delight and happiness, offended, sickened, and disgusted, and made a channel by which misery and death alone can enter." Where this polluted air is situated, he again says: "If the noxious particles that rise from vitiated air were palpable to the sight, we should see them lowering in dense clouds above such haunts, and rolling slowly on to corrupt the better portions of a town." And speaking again of many of the wretched homes of the poor, he says: "We should stand appalled to know that where we generate disease to strike our children down, and entail itself on unborn generations, there also we breed, by the same certain process, infancy that knows no innocence, youth without modesty or shame, maturity that is mature in nothing but suffering and guilt, blasted old age that is a scandal on the form we bear." Truly Dickens was a great sanitarian. He pointed out the evils Committees such as yours are now endeavouring to blot out, and thereby to enable people to live their lives in greater happiness and decency.

REPORT.

POPULATION.

The population of the County Borough of Derby was *estimated by the Registrar General to be 98,795, which was an increase of 1,454 over that of 1893.

MARRIAGES.

There were 876 marriages, being 70 more than in 1893, but 19 less than in 1892. The marriage rate was 8.8 per 1,000 persons living, and was .6 higher than in 1893. The average for ten years, 1881 to 1890, was 9.0.

BIRTHS.

Two thousand eight hundred and ninety births were registered, as follows:—

		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	1,409	...	1,370	=	2,779
Illegitimate	...	60	...	51	=	111
						2,890

Notwithstanding the increase of population, the number of births was less by 233 than in 1893. The birth rate was 29.2, and was the lowest since 1890. The average birth rate for the 33 large towns of England was 30.7, which was 2.5 per 1,000 below the mean rate in the preceding 10 years, 1884 to 1893, so that Derby does not stand alone in its diminished birth rate. The reason of this diminishing birth rate is a puzzle which has yet to be solved.

The natural increase of population in Derby in 1894 by excess of births over deaths was 1,400, so that the estimated increase of population does not give much scope for the migration of strangers into the Borough, 54 persons only being left for this purpose, if the estimated increase be a right one.

DEATHS.

In the year 1894 there were 1,490 deaths, viz.: of males 789 and of females 701. The ratio of deaths of males to those of females was as 112 to 100. The death rate was 15.0 for 1,000

* The estimated population means the number of persons who would be living if the mean rate of increase between 1881 and 1891 had been maintained since the latter date.

persons living, which was 3.2 lower than the rate for 1893, and 3.6 less than the average for the ten years, 1881 to 1890. It was also 3.1 lower than the average for the 33 large towns of England.

The number of deaths in the Workhouse was 85, as against 103 in the previous year. In the Royal Infirmary 66 deaths took place; of these 20 were those of strangers, or 43.4 per cent. of the whole number.

In the Children's Hospital 15 deaths occurred, of which two were those of strangers. Five deaths took place in the Borough Infectious Hospital, and 18 in the Borough Asylum.

In the Normanton District (population 2,970) there were 58 deaths, equal to a death rate of 19.5.

In the Walker Lane District (population 2,148) there were 39 deaths, which gives a death rate of 18.1.

The number of uncertified deaths was 9, or .6 per cent. of the total deaths.

The number of inquests held was 155, as against 149 in 1893, and 153 in 1892.

The mean age at death of the 1,490 persons who died in 1894 was 30.4 years. In 1893 it was 30½ years.

The greatest number of deaths in one week occurred in the week ending January 13th, when 54 deaths were recorded, making a death rate of 28.5.

The smallest number occurred in the week ending September 1st, when 15 only were recorded, or a death rate of 7.9.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 351 deaths of children under one year of age.

The infantile mortality rate was therefore 121.4. In 1893 it was 155.2; in 1892, 171.4; while the average for 10 years, 1881 to 1890, was 143.2. The average rate for the 33 large towns of England in 1894 was 152.

Of the 351 deaths 78 were certified as due to debility, marasmus, and like constitutional diseases; 53 to convulsions; 46 to bronchitis; and 39 to premature birth.

The percentage of infantile deaths to total deaths was 23.5. The average percentage for 10 years, 1881 to 1890, was 26.1.

The number of deaths of children under five years of age was 550, and was 36.9 per cent. of total deaths, or 3.7 less than in 1893.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

To the seven principal Zymotic Diseases were attributed 151 deaths, viz. :—

Measles	59	Diphtheria	5
Scarlet Fever	15	Enteric Fever	26
Whooping Cough	15	Diarrhœa	31

The death rate from these diseases was 1.5, or .4 less than that of last year, and less by the same amount than the average for the ten years. The average rate for the 33 large towns was 2.4, which was .9 higher than the rate in Derby.

PREVENTABLE DISEASES.

SMALL POX.

Four cases were reported as Small Pox. The first one on April 6th, in the person of an infant aged 14 months. The mother was also admitted because she was suckling the patient. Luckily the case turned out to be one of chicken pox, and both mother and infant were discharged on April 10th.

On April 12th, a man aged 22, was reported as suffering from the disease, and he was immediately sent to the Borough Hospital. He had on Easter Monday, March 26th, visited Birmingham, where Small Pox was raging at the time. On April 7th he had a rigor, but he went to work on April 9th, was in bed all day on the 10th, and on the 11th the rash appeared. On the day of admission the rash was in the vesicular stage, and was plentiful on face, back and arms, and fairly so on part of body, but scanty on the legs. He had four marks of vaccination, but was never re-vaccinated. The rash aborted on 16th of April, and he was discharged well on May 10th, having been in the Hospital four weeks.

On June 18th, a woman, aged 27 years, was admitted into the Hospital. She went to Salford on May 29th, where Small Pox was rife, and returned to Derby on June 9th. On the 13th she had a rigor. She had been in bed from June 10th, when, she says, she had a rash, and she was seen on June 16th by a medical man, but the disease being doubtful, your Medical Officer was called in consultation on the 18th, when there was no doubt as to the nature of the disease. On her admission to the Hospital, the rash was in the vesicular stage, but approaching the pustular, the disease was modified, the spots sparse everywhere, and already aborting. She had one good mark and two faint ones of vaccination. The inmates of the house from which this case was removed were all fairly well vaccinated, with the exception of an infant and the husband of the woman. The infant, after some opposition, was allowed to be vaccinated, but the husband obstinately refused to undergo the operation. All escaped the disease with the exception of the latter, who, on July 12th, was admitted to the Hospital with a severe attack. He sadly bemoaned his fate, and many times wished he had taken the advice offered him. He stated that he

had been vaccinated, and there were two somewhat obscure and faint marks, which one could not be sure about. He was discharged cured on August 30th, having been in Hospital five weeks and four days.

Thus ended the Small Pox outbreak of 1894. But what would have been the position of Derby in this respect, had the Council accepted the conditions the Local Government Board wished to impose on them, when permission to borrow the money for the new pavilion was asked? One of these conditions was that no Small Pox cases were to be admitted into the Hospital, and the Council were asked to pass a resolution to this effect. Had they done so, your Medical Officer has no hesitation in saying that Small Pox would have spread; that instead of having but three cases, they would probably have been counted by hundreds, and the town would have suffered severely, in consequence, as regards its trade, for it would have been shunned by all people who were not obliged to visit it, as Sheffield was in the outbreak there a few years ago.

SCARLET FEVER.

Five hundred and thirteen cases of Scarlet Fever were recorded, viz. :—

In the 1st quarter	93	} 513
„ 2nd „	...	...	95
„ 3rd „	...	...	151
„ 4th „	...	...	174

Two hundred and twenty-five of these cases were removed from their homes to hospital—200 to the Borough Infectious Hospital, and 25 to the Royal Infirmary.

Ninety-five other cases were willing to be removed, but no accommodation could be given them, and 55 were delayed in removal till beds could be found for them.

Altogether 43.8 per cent. of the total cases were removed, while 18.5 per cent. could not be removed for want of accommodation, and 10.5 per cent. were delayed in their removal.

The number of cases isolated in Hospital was, however, greater than in 1893, when the percentage of cases removed was only 38.8 of total cases. In 1892 and 1891 the cases isolated amounted to 62.3 per cent. of total cases. The number of cases isolated in 1893 was smaller, on account of the Borough Infectious Hospital being occupied for the greater part of the year by Small Pox patients. In 1894 the chief cause was the closure of the wards for Scarlet Fever

at the Royal Infirmary in the early part of March, before the new pavilion at the Borough Hospital was ready for occupation. By this act the number of beds available for Scarlet Fever was reduced from 50 to 30, and this reduction extended from early in March to October 1st, when 10 beds were made ready in the new pavilion at the Borough Hospital, and a further 10 on November 7th. It may be as well to again remind the Committee, that the Borough has now no more accommodation for Scarlet Fever cases than it had previous to the addition of the new pavilion to the Borough Hospital, because the 20 extra beds have been counterbalanced by the extinction of the 20 beds at the Royal Infirmary. The following Table shows the effect that the closure of the beds at the Royal Infirmary, early in March, had upon the number of cases of Scarlet Fever that could be isolated.

Quarter.	Number of Cases of Scarlet Fever reported.	Number of Cases removed.	Number that could not be removed for want of room.	Delayed for want of room.
March ...	93	54	1	5
June ...	95	36	21	8
September ...	151	43	49	30
December ...	174	92	24	12
Totals ...	513	225	95	55

It will be seen that after the closure of the Infirmary beds early in March, the number of patients that could be accommodated fell from 57.4 per cent. of total cases, to 37.8; and the number of cases that were willing, but could not be removed for want of room, rose from one per cent. to 23 per cent. This occurred in the June quarter, and in consequence of this inability to meet the want for isolation, the number of cases of Scarlet Fever increased from 95 in the second quarter to 151 in the third, and consequently decreased the percentage of cases isolated, to 28.4. In the fourth quarter there was a partial restoration of the number of beds from October 1st to November 7th, on which latter date there were once again 50 in requisition, and the number of cases sent to Hospital rose to 52.8 per cent.

Fifteen deaths took place from Scarlet Fever, viz. :—

5 in the 1st Quarter.	4 in the 3rd Quarter.
1 „ 2nd „	5 „ 4th „

The percentage of deaths to reported cases was 2.9. Five deaths took place in the Borough Infectious Hospital, a percentage of deaths to cases admitted of 2.5, while 10 deaths took place in houses, or a percentage of 3.5.

No death took place among the 25 cases that were accommodated at the Royal Infirmary.

One of the cases admitted to the Infirmary was a stranger from Etwall. One of the nurses caught Scarlet Fever, and also a patient who was admitted for another disease.

Cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in the following business houses :—

Butchers...	...	...	3	Hosier ...	...	...	1
Grocers ...	..	...	6	Musical Instrument	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	1	Sweet shop	...	..	1
Greengrocers	...	...	5	Provisions	...	...	10
Chemist ...	...	...	1	Hairdresser	...	...	1
Fish ...	...	...	4	Milk shop	...	...	4
Beer shop	...	...	1	Ginger Beer	...	...	2
Dressmaker	...	...	1	Broker ...	...	...	1

Thus there were 43 business houses in which Scarlet Fever cases occurred, which would have given most favourable opportunities for the spread of the disease, had not prompt measures been taken to prevent it. From 38 of these houses the cases were promptly isolated at the Hospital. In five others the cases were not removed because there was no accommodation for them. These shops were, however, closed, and compensation paid to the owners. In three other cases in private houses compensation was paid for special expenses entailed by the families, in consequence of the cases not being able to be sent to Hospital for want of room.

The amount of compensation paid was £14 19s.

Of the 513 cases of Scarlet Fever, 263 were those of males and 250 those of females.

The age periods were as under :—

Under 1 year of age.	1—5	5—10	10—20	20—40.
9	178	208	95	23

As in former years, so in 1894, it will be seen that the great pre-

ponderance of cases occurred in children between the ages of one and ten years.

The total number of cases in 1894 was 12 in excess of the number in 1893. That it was no more, considering the disadvantages that the Borough laboured under in the matter of want of Hospital accommodation, is a subject for congratulation.

The number of houses in which cases of Scarlet Fever occurred was 371. Two hundred and eighty-four of these had single cases, 52 had two cases, 26 had three, 8 had four, and 1 had five cases in it.

In seventy-six-and-a-half per cent. of the houses attacked the disease was limited to single cases. In a disease so infectious as Scarlet Fever, a result like this is eminently satisfactory.

RELATION OF SCHOOLS TO SCARLET FEVER CASES IN 1894.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever occurring in pupils of various schools amounted to 267. This corresponded to 52 per cent. of total cases. The 267 cases were distributed among 39 schools, public and private; in the former there were 254 and in the latter 13 cases.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk to the School Board, has kindly supplied your Medical Officer with figures which have enabled him to compile the following Table in which the names of schools, the number of pupils in them, the number of cases of Scarlet Fever, and the percentage of cases to pupils are given.

Relation of Schools to Scarlet Fever cases in 1894.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Cases.				TOTALS.	Percentage of cases to Pupils.
		First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.		
CHURCH SCHOOLS.							
All Saints'	520	3	...	...	2	5	.96
Christ Church	540	...	5	7	2	14	2.5
Curzon Street	387	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mark's	300	...	...	...	..	...	...
Training College	323	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Alkmund's	300	9	3	2	1	15	5.0
St. Andrew's	715	1	5	2	14	22	3.0
St. Anne's	624	1	2	4	1	8	1.2
St. Chad's	682	6	5	9	4	24	3.5
St. Dunstan's	515	...	...	1	...	1	.19
St. James' ... Rose Hill Street	997	2	2	...	4	8	1.0
St. James' ... Malcolm Street		...	...	...	2	2	
St. Luke's	691	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Paul's	415	1	5	...	...	6	1.4
St. Peter's	516	2	...	..	2	4	.7
St. Thomas'	141	6	...	...	1	7	4.8
St. John's	427	3	...	..	3	6	1.4
Trinity	607	2	...	2	3	7	1.1
ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.							
St. Mary's	408	...	...	...	2	2	.49
St. Joseph's	158	...	1	1	...	2	1.2
WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.							
Canal Street, Higher Grade ...	717	...	...	1	4	5	.69
King Street, ditto	257	1	...	1	...	2	.7
Parliament Street	220	...	3	2	1	6	2.7
BOARD SCHOOLS.							
Ashbourne Road	1626	1	5	16	18	40	2.4
Firs Estate	1448	...	2	...	...	2	.1
Gerard Street, Higher Grade ...	1580	2	...	8	1	11	.6
Nun Street or Green Street ...	758	2	...	...	5	7	.9
Orchard Street	582	...	...	2	...	2	.3
St. James' Road	1955	5	9	4	8	26	1.3
Traffic Street	1041	1	2	7	3	13	1.2
Private Schools (9) ... ..	...	2	1	9	1	13	...

St. Thomas' School had the largest percentage of cases for the last three years, viz, one of 4.2 for each year 1892, 1893 and 1894.

DIPHTHERIA.

During the year 43 certificates, disclosing 46 cases of Diphtheria, were received. These cases were distributed as follows:—

In the 1st Quarter	15	} 46
„ 2nd „	...	...	10
„ 3rd „	...	...	10
„ 4th „	...	...	11

In 1893 there were 50 cases reported; 73 in 1892, and 67 in 1891; so that for the last two years Diphtheria has declined in Derby.

There were five deaths attributed to the disease, viz.:—

3 in the first Quarter.

1 „ third „

1 „ fourth „

In 1893 there were 6; in 1892, 20; and in 1891, 17 deaths.

The death rate from Diphtheria for the last two years has been 5.6 per 100,000 of the population, while in the previous six, 1887 to 1892, it was 16.2.

The case-mortality (number of deaths to cases) was 11.6 per cent.; in 1893 it was 12; in 1892, 27.3; and in 1891, 25.3 per cent.; therefore, not only was there a diminished number of cases of the disease in 1894, but its death rate has also greatly declined, as well as the proportion of deaths to cases.

Of the 46 cases 25 were those of males and 21 those of females.

The age-periods were as follows:—

Quarters.	1—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—30	30—40	40 and above.	TOTALS.
1	4	6	4	...	1	...	...	15
2	3	1	1	1	3	1	...	10
3	2	3	2	...	1	2	...	10
4	3	4	...	2	1	...	1	11
	12	14	7	3	6	3	1	46

The Table shows that 56.5 per cent. of the reported cases occurred in children between the ages of one and ten years.

In only three houses did duplicate cases occur, which showed how little infectious the disease was in Derby in 1894, notwithstanding that there were no more than five cases removed to the Royal Infirmary.

Of the 46 cases, 25 occurred in persons who attended no school, while the remaining 21 were divided amongst 10 schools, the highest number in any one school being four in St. Thomas's.

Some unhealthy conditions, such as privies, drains in cellars, tub closets, and well-water were found connected with some of the houses in which Diphtheria occurred, but there were infected houses in which no such unhealthy conditions existed.

TYPHOID FEVER.

There were 104 cases of Typhoid (Enteric) Fever reported, which occurred as follows :—

In the 1st Quarter	20	} 104
„ 2nd „	...	...	14
„ 3rd „	...	...	18
„ 4th „	...	...	52

In 1893 there were 111 cases; in 1892 only 55; and in 1891 66 cases, so that nearly double the number of cases occurred in the last two years as compared with the previous two.

Only 35 of the cases in 1894 were able to find accommodation at the Royal Infirmary, viz., nine in the first quarter, one in the third, and 25 in the fourth. The Infirmary was so circumstanced during the second and third quarters of the year, that in the former period no cases could be taken in, and in the latter only one. How far this conduced to the spread of the disease it is difficult to say; but your Medical Officer knows that in one small area—three adjoining houses—there were as many as 12 cases, 11 of which might have escaped the disease, had the first one that arose been promptly removed. Under the circumstances, it was absolutely impossible to prevent the disease spreading by direct infection, as the condition of the houses and the circumstances of the tenants utterly precluded proper steps being taken.

Typhoid Fever cases occurred in 89 houses; in 80 of these there were single cases only; in six there were duplicate ones; in one three cases, in one four, and in one five. The comparatively few houses, viz., 11.2 per cent., in which the disease spread, shows the care which must have been exercised and the attention which must have been

given to the printed directions which are left by the Sanitary officials at every house where a case is reported.

The number of deaths from Typhoid Fever was 26, viz. —

8 in the first quarter, or 40 per cent. of the cases.

3 „ second „ 21.5 „ „

3 „ third „ 16.6 „ „

12 „ fourth „ 23 „ „

The case-mortality for the whole year was 25 per cent., which means that one person in every four who contracted the disease died.

The death rate per 1,000 of population from Typhoid Fever was .26.

The following Table shows the disposition of Typhoid Fever in Derby for 14 years, from 1880 to 1893.

YEARS.	Population.	Number of Cases of Typhoid Fever Notified.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 10,000 of population.	
1880 ...	80,385	...	144	...	32 = 3.9
1881 ...	81,470	...	95	...	18 = 2.2
1882 ...	82,687	...	111	...	31 = 3.7
1883 ...	83,922	...	51	...	17 = 2.0
1884 ...	85,176	...	*344	...	†46 = 2.2
1885 ...	86,449	...	57	...	10 = 1.1
1886 ...	87,741	...	162	...	30 = 3.4
1887 ...	89,052	...	105	...	19 = 2.1
1888 ...	90,383	...	163	...	27 = 2.9
1889 ...	91,733	...	99	...	11 = 1.1
1890 ...	93,105	...	64	...	17 = 1.8
1891 ...	94,496	...	66	...	11 = 1.1
1892 ...	95,908	...	55	...	8 = .8
1893 ...	97,341	...	111	...	21 = 2.1

Average
Death Rate
for 7 years
2.6.

Average
Death Rate
for 7 years
1.7.

* Two hundred and fifty-eight of these were directly traceable to a milk typhoid epidemic, and are not included in the general conclusions drawn of the behaviour of Typhoid during the 14 years.

† Twenty-seven were those of persons connected with the milk typhoid, and they are treated like the number of cases, *i.e.*, they are excluded in the above calculations.

It will thus be seen that the death rate per 10,000 of population has decreased from 2.6 in the first, to 1.7 in the second, period.

CHOLERA.

There was no case of Cholera in Derby. The Local Government Board, however, sent a letter upon the subject; in consequence of which, your Medical Officer advised, and the Committee adopted, certain measures which will be sufficiently explained in the correspondence given below.

In reply to the circular to medical men asking for notification of Diarrhoea, eight certificates were received, six of which were from one medical man, and there was one each from two others. These certificates extended over a period from August 4th to September 5th. One of the cases of Diarrhoea died. The following is a list of the cases :—

		AGES.						Result.
		Males.	Females	—20	20—40	40—60	60 and above.	
August	4	I	...	...	I	...	...	Recovered.
"	4	I	...	...	...	I	...	"
"	10	I	...	I	...	...	...	"
"	13	...	I	...	...	...	I	"
"	20	I	...	...	I	...	...	"
"	31	I	...	...	...	1	...	"
Sept.	3	I	...	...	I	...	...	"
"	5	I	...	...	...	...	I	Died.

[COPY OF LETTER.]

Local Government Board,
Whitehall, S.W.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that Cholera, from which certain parts of Europe have never been entirely free since the summer of 1892, again shows some signs of recrudescence on the Continent.

In the late summer and autumn months of 1892 and 1893 the disease reached our shores. In 1892 it failed to extend to any persons beyond those arriving in our midst from abroad. But last year it led to a number of localised outbreaks, which happily were of trivial extent compared with previous Cholera visitations to this country.

In those localities where Cholera made some headway, it was found

that there had been antecedent Diarrhœa generally quite excessive in amount, often choleraic in type; the existence of this unusual diarrhœa being only discovered when Diarrhœa was under Section 7 of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, added to the diseases notifiable under that statute. But notification of Diarrhœa was rarely if ever adopted until after the advent of Cholera, when the information to be derived from it could not be utilised to prevent that disease from gaining a footing whilst in its least recognisable form.

Under these circumstances, the Local Government Board have thought it desirable to remind Sanitary Authorities that the utmost vigilance should be exercised within their respective districts to control any Diarrhœa which may be suspicious either in character or in amount during the present and forthcoming season. And with a view of facilitating action in this direction, the Board would give favourable consideration to any applications that may be addressed to them for their approval to add Diarrhœa to the list of notifiable diseases until the termination of the current quarter. In making any such application, each Sanitary Authority will doubtless consider how far it may be desirable in the first instance, at least, to limit notification of Diarrhœa to attacks occurring over one year of age.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed), HUGH OWEN,

The Clerk to the
Sanitary Authority.

Secretary.

July 29th, 1894.

Dear Sir,

In pursuance of the letter received by you in reference to precautions against Cholera, I would strongly recommend to the Sanitary Committee the following precautionary measures:—

1st.—The sewers, drains and courts should be systematically and regularly flushed and cleansed at least once a week.

2nd.—Extra attention should be given to the emptying of privies, privy-middens, and cesspools.

3rd.—A circular should be sent to every medical man in the Borough, asking him to report instantly any case of *Choleraic* Diarrhœa, which he considers of sufficiently suspicious importance, in persons above the age of one year.

4th.—That a circular be printed and distributed about the Borough, setting forth the probability of Cholera making its reappearance in England during the present summer and autumn, and giving certain precautionary measures of cleanliness, &c., to be undertaken by the public individually. The two first measures could be put in operation at once, by instructions by the Committee to-morrow to the Borough Engineer and Inspector of Nuisances. The two latter can wait till I come home on Wednesday, when I can draw up such circular, as I think, will conduce to prevent the spread of Cholera, should it make its appearance in Derby. So if you would kindly ask the Committee if I should draw up such circular, their instructions will await me on my return, and no time will be lost.

Yours sincerely,

H. F. Gadsby, Esq.,
Town Clerk.

W. ILIFFE.

DERBY CORPORATION.

ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Sanitary Committee,

30th July, 1894.

A circular letter from the Local Government Board, advising that precautions should be taken against Diarrhœa and Cholera was read. A letter from the Medical Officer of Health, dated July 27th, 1894, recommending the following precautions was also read:—

- (1.) Flushing and cleansing of sewers, drains, and courts.
- (2.) Extra attention to be given to the emptying of privies, &c.
- (3.) Circular to be sent to the medical practitioners, asking them to notify cases of Diarrhœa and Cholera.
- (4.) Posters in the Borough, calling public attention to the matter.

Resolved—That the Medical Officer of Health be instructed to carry out his suggestions. The Surveyor to flush the sewers, drains and courts as much as possible, and the Inspector to give special attention to emptying the privies and ashpits.

H. F. GADSBY,

Wm. Iliffe, Esq.,

Town Clerk.

Medical Officer of Health.

CIRCULAR TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

August 3rd, 1894.

Dear Sir,

I am instructed by the Sanitary Committee of the County Borough of Derby, in view of a probable recurrence of Cholera in this country this autumn, to ask you to kindly co-operate with them in endeavouring to prevent its spread, should it make its appearance in Derby. For this purpose, I should feel obliged if you will kindly notify to me, as in other infectious diseases, any case of Choleraic Diarrhœa in persons over the ages of one year, which in your opinion is of a dangerous character, or shows symptoms akin to those of true Cholera.

A fee of 2/6 will be paid for each certificate.

Yours sincerely,

W. ILIFFE,

Medical Officer of Health.

 PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.

As Asiatic Cholera is now prevailing in parts of the Continent of Europe, and may extend within the next few months to this country, it is expedient that the public be informed of the following precautions which will tend to prevent the spread of this fatal disease, should it make its appearance in this Borough.

Cholera is but slightly infectious, if only reasonable care be taken.

The chief infectiveness of Cholera lies in the matters which are ejected by vomiting or discharged by the bowels; so that these matters must be properly disinfected* before they are cast away into any w.c., privy, cesspool, or ash-pit.

The discharges from the stomach and bowels being most highly infective, it follows also that if any linen, bedding, clothing, towels, &c., and any vessels, articles of use, such as spoons, glasses, cups, &c., become fouled by any of these discharges, and care be not exercised in their disinfection and cleansing, the disease may be spread rapidly by the food, drink, or air, which people consume, becoming tainted by the Cholera poison. Therefore it is necessary to cleanse these articles of their poisonous qualities, and for this purpose they should all be placed, after being fouled, in water to which proper disinfectants* have been

* Disinfectants, with instructions how to use them, will be given without charge at the Sanitary Offices, Ford Street.

added, and afterwards in boiling water for half-an-hour, and then exposed to the sun and open air for three hours.

The hands, and other exposed parts of all persons in attendance on the sick, should be thoroughly washed in water with which a disinfectant has been mixed, before any food or drink be taken by them; and under no circumstances should anyone engaged in the preparation of any food for consumption by other persons, be allowed to have anything to do in the nursing of the sick, or with the linen, &c., or vessels or other domestic articles used in the sick-room, as it is principally by the mouth that the poison of Cholera is introduced into the body. As Cholera is generally preceded by premonitory symptoms of Diarrhœa, all persons suffering from it should at once consult a medical man, so that suitable remedies may be at once applied, and danger averted.

The interior of houses should be kept scrupulously clean, and all putrescent matter such as manure heaps, garbage of all sorts, and any kind of filth should be removed at frequent intervals. Any complaint reaching the Sanitary Offices, in Ford Street, of any offensive matters requiring removal will receive immediate attention.

If the above precautions be taken by the public in general, together with the measures which the Sanitary Authority are carrying out, it may safely be predicted that Cholera will not, because it cannot, get a foothold in this Borough; but if through any neglect of them, and the disease should make its appearance, the consequences may be most serious, the mischief may spread in many directions, and much suffering and many deaths be the result.

W. ILIFFE,

Medical Officer of Health,

Derby.

MEASLES.

Of all the Zymotic diseases Measles was the most fatal in 1894, as 59 deaths were attributed to it. It was more than double as fatal as Typhoid Fever, which had the next highest mortality. The largest number of deaths, viz., 50, occurred in the last quarter of the year. There has not been so large a number of deaths since 1890, when 119 were attributed to it.

DIARRHOEA.

Thirty-one deaths occurred from Diarrhœa, which number was less by 52 than in 1893. Seventeen of the 31 deaths were those of infants under one year of age.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

There were 15 deaths attributed to Whooping Cough, seven of which took place in the first quarter of the year.

INFLUENZA.

To Influenza 16 deaths were attributed. There were :—

In the 1st quarter	5	deaths	}	16
„ 2nd „	...	...	7	„
„ 3rd „	...	...	1	„
„ 4th „	...	...	3	„

From the above it would appear that during the whole of the year Influenza was present, although much more distinctly in the first two quarters, when 12 of the 16 deaths were certified to have occurred. Influenza was much less prevalent in 1894 than in either of the years 1893 or 1892, judging by the number of deaths from the disease that took place in those years.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

571 certificates were received from Medical Men in regard to those infectious diseases which are notifiable to the Sanitary Authority under “The Derby Improvement Act, 1879,” and by their means 673 cases were revealed. These numbers were less by 39 and 53 respectively than in the previous year.

The cost of the certificates was £71 7s. 6d. In 1893 the cost was £76 5s.

The following Table gives a summary of certificates and cases, and also information as to Inspectors’ visits to infected houses, &c.

Summary of Medical Certificates and Infectious Cases for which Notification is Compulsory.

DISEASES.	CERTIFICATES.					CASES.				
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
Small Pox	...	3	1	...	4	...	2	1	...	3
Scarlet Fever	86	78	126	132	422	93	95	151	174	513
Diphtheria	14	9	10	10	43	15	10	10	11	46
Enteric Fever	20	13	18	44	95	20	14	18	52	104
Puerperal Fever...	3	2	...	2	7	3	2	...	2	7
TOTALS	123	105	155	188	571	131	123	180	239	673

Inspectors' Visits to Cases of Infectious Diseases, Removals to Hospital, Rooms Fumigated, &c.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
Inspectors' visits to cases ...	563	549	956	1168	3336
Cases isolated in Borough Hospital	...	2	1	...	3
Ditto	29	36	43	92	200
Ditto	25	...	...	...	25
Ditto	3	1	...	1	5
Ditto	9	...	1	25	35
Cases willing to remove, but no room	1	21	49	24	95
Ditto	2	4	4	8	18
Ditto	5	8	30	12	55
Ditto	1	...	1	2	4
Rooms Fumigated ...	150	140	166	276	732

One person was prosecuted for not notifying a case of Scarlet Fever. The following are the particulars :—

The case occurred at No. 79, Warner Street, and, as it was not attended by a medical man, the Sanitary Authority received no medical certificate. A case of Scarlet Fever being notified at No. 77, Warner Street, the adjoining house, led to the discovery of the case at No. 79. It was then ascertained that a child at No. 79 had been ill with a sore throat, and had had a rash; and on these facts being reported to your Medical Officer, he paid a visit to the house, and found the child soaking its legs and feet in a bucket of hot water, in order, as the mother said, to hasten the peeling of the skin which was taking place. The legs, feet, arms, and hands were peeling most freely, the tongue was indicative of Scarlet Fever, and the throat was inflamed. In fact, it would be difficult to conceive a more typical case of convalescent Scarlet Fever. Two children from this house were attending different schools at the time of your Medical Officer's visit.

The following facts in regard to this case were proved, viz. :—That the mother at No. 79 acknowledged that her child had a rash and sore throat, and that it had been ill for some time; that she thought the child might have had Scarlet Fever as she had discussed the matter with her neighbour at No. 77. This neighbour had visited at No. 79, and subsequently her own child sickened with Scarlet Fever and died. Again, the manner in which the child at No. 79 was being treated at the time it was seen by your Medical Officer, might be taken as evidence that the mother had some knowledge of the way in which convalescent Scarlet Fever patients were ordinarily treated, and therefore must have had some suspicion of the nature of the disease. Notwithstanding all this the prosecution failed, as will be seen below.

The mother of the child was summoned, under section 9 of the "Derby Improvement Act, 1879," as she was the person having the management or control of the house, the father being away from home. The summons was dismissed on the ground that the Magistrates were not satisfied that the mother *had become aware* of the existence of any such disease; but they added, that she ought to have been more careful, and should at once have consulted a medical man. So, for all practical purposes, *dual* notification is likely to become a dead letter, and Sub-section (1) of Section 93, which runs thus: "If any such inmate be suffering from any such disease the occupier or person having the management or control of such building shall, *so soon as he*

shall become aware of the existence in any such inmate of any such disease, forthwith give notice to the Medical Officer at his residence, or to the Inspector of nuisances at his office, of the existence in such inmate of such disease," might as well be expunged; for any person has only to say that he had not *become aware* of the existence of infectious disease, to ensure a dismissal of the summons.

The object of dual notification, which means notification by the householder as well as by a medical practitioner, is that such a case as the one which has been referred to, should be brought to the knowledge of the Sanitary Authorities, in order that measures may be taken to prevent the spread of the disease. There are many cases of Scarlet Fever, which are easily recognisable, but which are so mild in their character, that some persons do not see the necessity for calling in medical assistance. Yet these cases may be very dangerous and may spread the disease to others in whom it might be fatal, as in the instance of the child who died next door to the one which was not notified in Warner Street. It is for such cases as these, that notification by the householder or person in charge was intended; and if such a prosecution, as in the instance given, is going to fail, because the Magistrates are not satisfied that such householder or person in charge had not become aware of the existence of the disease, although it was admitted that the question had been discussed with her neighbour, as to whether the child had Scarlet Fever or not, and there was further evidence that the child next door contracted the disease and died from it, then Section 93, Sub-section (1) of "The Derby Improvement Act, 1879," requires amendment in some form, so that persons endeavouring to conceal cases, and escaping conviction by pleading that they *were not aware of it*, may not so easily get off a punishment which is their due.

Your Medical Officer would suggest some such alteration in the wording of the sub-section as the following, viz. : instead of the words "*so soon as he shall become aware of*," there be substituted, "if he have reasonable cause to suspect," &c.

There was no difficulty experienced with Medical Men in regard to notification. Some carelessness by two or three of them was, however, observed, which consisted in their not sending in certificates as soon as they became aware of the existence of the disease. The certificates, for instance, have been dated perhaps two or three days before they have been received by the Sanitary Authority, and valuable

time has therefore been lost. Letters have been sent to the practitioners who have inadvertently acted in this way, asking them for their co-operation in trying to prevent the spread of disease, and calling their attention also to the fact that they are contravening the law, and rendering themselves liable to prosecution.

BOROUGH INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL.

Two hundred and five persons were admitted into the Borough Hospital, viz. :—

200 suffering from Scarlet Fever.

3 „ „ Small Pox.

1 „ „ Chicken Pox.

1 Mother of the Chicken Pox infant.

The number of deaths from Scarlet Fever was 5, corresponding to a case-mortality of 2.5 per cent.

The average detention of Scarlet Fever patients in the Hospital was 57 days each. Six of the patients were detained over 3 months, one of which was as long as 13 weeks and 6 days.

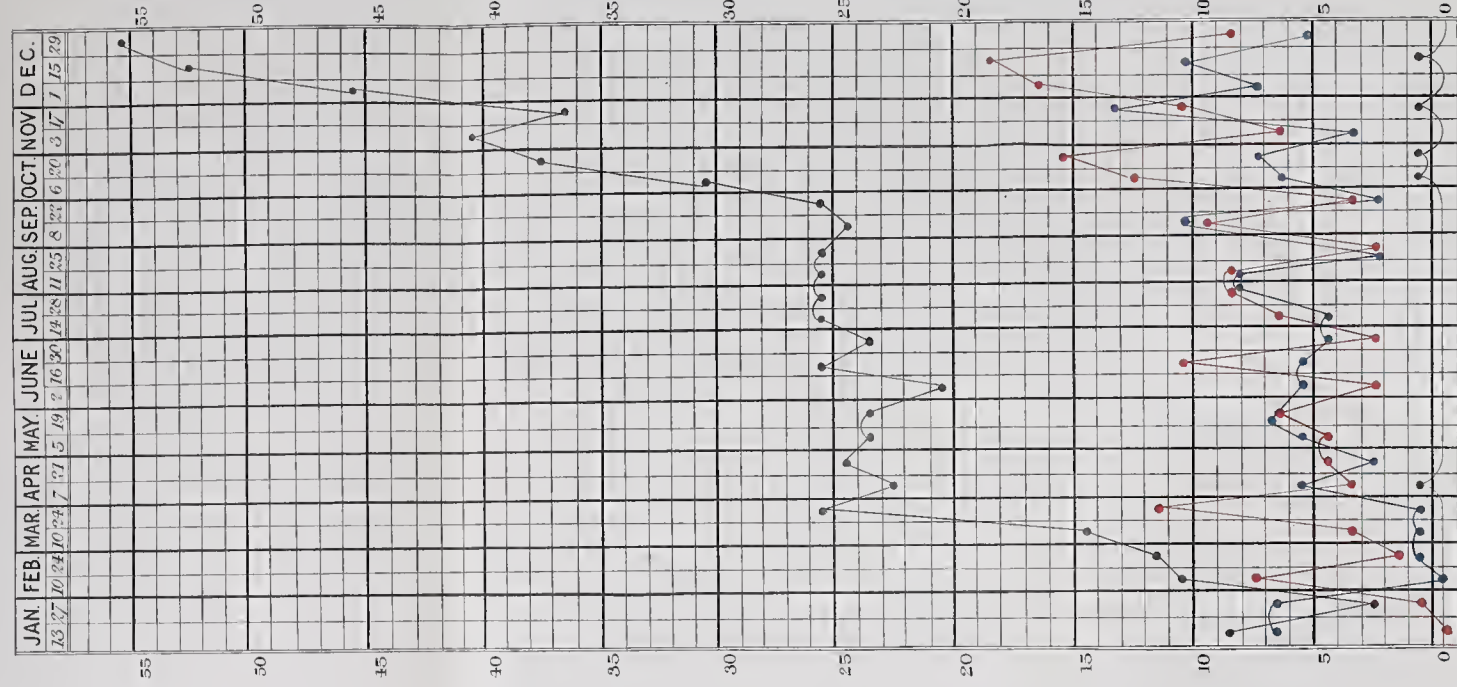
HOSPITAL EXTENSION.

The provision of 20 extra beds at the Borough Infectious Hospital, which was resolved upon by the Council in December, 1892, was finally accomplished, and the beds ready for occupation on Nov. 7th, 1894.

Your Medical Officer accompanied a deputation to the Local Government Board in March, in reference to a loan in connection with the Hospital extension, which had been refused. The chief reason for such refusal was that the Derby Sanitary Authority contemplated receiving Small Pox patients on the same site as other infectious diseases, which the Local Government Board considers most likely to spread Small Pox. The arguments of the deputation failed to overcome the scruples of Sir Walter Foster, who remained as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. He was therefore thanked for his kindness and courtesy, and the deputation withdrew.

The Hospital has been maintained in an efficient condition, and the staff have worked satisfactorily.

CHART showing number of Scarlet Fever Patients, also number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in the Borough Hospital in each fortnight during the year 1894.



Top Black Line shows number in Hospital.
 Red Line shows number Admitted.
 Blue Line shows number Discharged.
 Bottom Black Line shows number Dead.

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

Your Medical Officer is not aware of any new sanitary legislation affecting the Borough of Derby, but a very important conference on Infectious Disease and Vagrancy, promoted by the London County Council, took place in London on July 19th, 1894, which your Medical Officer was deputed to attend as a representative of the Sanitary Authority of the County Borough of Derby. The conference was held on account of the great spread of Small Pox over the country by means of tramps, and was very largely attended by representatives from a number of Provincial and Metropolitan Local Authorities. After a long discussion the following resolutions were agreed to, with a view to their being brought before the notice of Parliament.

(1.) That common shelters which are not subject to the law relating to common lodging-houses should be made subject to such law.

(2.) That there should be power to the Local Authority to require medical examination of all persons entering common lodging-houses and casual wards, and that each inmate of a common lodging-house or casual ward should on admission have a bath of fresh water.

(3.) That the Local Authority should have power to order the keeper of a common lodging-house in which there has been infectious disease, to refuse fresh admissions for such time as may be required by the Authority.

(4.) That the Local Authority shall be empowered to require the temporary closing of any common lodging-house in which infectious disease has occurred.

(5.) That the Local Sanitary Authorities should have power to require the detention of any inmate of a common lodging-house or casual ward who may reasonably be suspected of being liable to convey infectious disease.

(6.) That means should be provided for the detention and isolation of any vagrant found wandering in a public place, if reasonably suspected of being liable to convey infectious disease.

(7.) That the Local Authority should have full power to require the disinfection of the person and clothes of any person in a common lodging-house or casual ward, whether infected or exposed to infection.

(8.) That arrangements should be made by which the occurrence of infectious diseases in common lodging-houses or casual wards should

be made known by the Local Authority of the district to the Local Authorities of other districts.

(9.) That Local Authorities should be empowered to require the vaccination or re-vaccination of persons in common lodging-houses or casual wards who are exposed to the infection of Small Pox.

The first resolution, which refers to shelters, would affect only those large towns where shelters have been established by such religious bodies as the Salvation Army, wherein any poor person without a lodging can take refuge for the night.

The second resolution appears to your Medical Officer to be an impracticable one, at all events during the present generation.

The third and fourth resolutions are already provided for, so far as they relate to common lodging-houses, by the Bye Laws for the regulation of common lodging-houses in the Borough of Derby.

The remaining resolutions are wise ones, and capable of being put into execution.

“PUBLIC HEALTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1890.”

Your Medical Officer wishes again to draw the attention of the Committee to his observations in his 1893 Report, on the desirability of adopting Part III. of the “Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.” The Act has been adopted in nearly all the large towns to the great benefit of the public health, and without any friction with manufacturers.

“DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS ORDER, 1885.”

It will be remembered that in 1889 regulations in regard to the “Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops Order, 1885,” were adopted by your Committee and sent up to the Local Government Board for their sanction. The Local Government Board, however, preferred some regulations of their own, which they thought would be more applicable. As the Order is a most admirable one, and would be conducive to the better conduct of the milk trade, your Medical Officer would advise that the Local Government Board be again approached with a view to obtaining their sanction to your previous proposals, or to a modification of them. The Order relates to the lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage and water supply of cow-sheds, and also of dairies and milk-stores, &c.

“HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.”

Under the “Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890,” 46 houses were condemned as unfit for habitation. Of these 8 have been demolished. 18 back-to-back houses have been converted into 8 with through ventilation; 11 have been closed; 2 have been converted into one workshop; 1 has been put into a habitable condition, and 6 still remain to be dealt with. Thus 40 houses, for which notices to close as unfit for habitation had been served, were successfully dealt with, but a Magisterial order had to be obtained against the owner of two.

List of Houses condemned as unfit for habitation and result of such condemnation.

Date of Notice.	Situation.		Result of Notice.
Jan. 3	Bridge Gate, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Court 2	...	Demolished.
April 10	Walker Lane, 2 houses in Court 5	...	Ditto.
" 11	Waterloo Square, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17 and 18	...	No. 9 demolished, rest converted from back-to-back houses into houses with through ventilation.
" 11	Ditto Street, Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24	...	Converted into houses with through ventilation.
" 24	Haarlem Street, No. 3, in Court 3	...	Closed.
" 25	Waterloo Square, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15	...	No. 10 demolished, rest converted into houses with through ventilation.
May 11	Bridge Gate, No. 46 and No. 1 in Court 4	...	Closed.
" 11	Ditto, Nos. 48 and 50	...	Ditto.
June 8	Whiston's Yard, Eagle Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4	...	Nos. 1 and 2 converted into workshop. No. 3 closed. No. 4 under notice to quit
" 22	Goodwin Street, No. 1.	...	Made fit for habitation.
July 17	Willow Row, Nos. 17 and 18 in Court 1	...	The two houses converted into one and made habitable.
Nov. 2	Bennett's Yard, Queen Street, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7	...	Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 7 closed.
" 23	Walker Lane, No. 17, and in Court 5, Nos. 1 and 2	...	A promise made to close these.
" 28	Willow Row, No. 19 in Court 1.	...	Closed.

DISEASED CATTLE.

The following notice, which was posted in the Cattle Market, by order of the Markets Committee in 1893, and to which your Medical Officer drew your attention in his last report, was acted upon, but no proceedings before the Magistrates were necessary.

BOROUGH OF DERBY.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Notice is hereby given, that any person who shall bring, or cause to be brought, any unwholesome or diseased animal into this market, will be prosecuted as the law directs.

By order of the Markets Committee,

H. F. GADSBY,

Town Hall, Derby,

TOWN CLERK.

17th August, 1893.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The fourteen additional slaughter-houses which the Corporation are building in the Cattle Market are not yet completed, but they are in a forward state, and will soon be ready for occupation. The number of slaughter-houses on the Register is 62, or two less than the number in 1893. This is a step in the right direction, as the less the number of private slaughter-houses scattered over the Borough the better it will be for the proper inspection of meat.

PRIVIES AND ASH-PITS, &c.

Mr. Wilkinson, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, gives a statement of work performed under his superintendence. One of the most notable features in his report is the conversion of 157 privies into w.c.'s. This is not a large number in view of the 7,235 privies which were in existence in 1893, and at the same rate it will take 46 years before the whole are converted, yet it is a very proper work to be undertaken, and though at present slow, it is all the same sure, and is leading to an education of the owners of property, the general public being already sufficiently advanced in sanitation to prefer w.c.'s to any other kind of sewage disposal. The effect of the steady conversion is already manifesting itself in the lessened number of privies that have to be cleansed, and the number of loads of excremental filth that have to be carted through the streets of the Borough at night. Thus the number of privies cleansed in 1894 was 695, and the number of loads of excreta 246 less than in the previous year. The lessening of this night nuisance will, no doubt, be welcomed by the great mass of the Derby public.

“FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.”

Sixty seven articles under the above Act were submitted to the Borough Analyst, of which 54 were found genuine and 13 adulterated, the percentage of adulterated to genuine articles being 24 per cent. In 1893 the percentage was 34.8, so that the administration of this Act seems to be doing good. The notoriety gained by the defaulters appears to have a more deterrent effect on account of loss of trade, than the fines imposed upon them by the Magistrates, which in many cases are merely nominal.

The only other matters which call for any comment in Mr. Wilkinson's tabular statement are the condition of the common lodging-houses, and the number of notices to abate nuisances, and the number of nuisances abated. The lodging-houses require a good deal of attention, more, your Medical Officer is afraid, than can possibly be given to them by the present staff. There are also houses let in lodgings, which are of the nature of common lodging-houses, but which have hitherto, through some difficulties of dealing with them, been allowed to go their own way. Bye-laws to regulate the latter are specially needed, and it is hoped in the near future that such bye-laws will be made and applied.

The number of notices served to abate nuisances was 1,731, as against 2,399 in the previous year, a diminution of 668, and the number of nuisances abated was 4,273 as against 4,472, a diminution of 199. This looks as though the inhabitants were getting more alive to the necessity for cleanliness, without the usual process of reminding them of their duties by notices from the Sanitary Authority.

WELL WATER.

Your Medical Officer examined 26 samples of well water, all of which he pronounced bad, and although 21 notices were served to lay on town water in these cases, only in 8 instances were they complied with; the remainder will have attention. The number of houses in the Borough which still get a supply of water other than the town supply is 162, or 12 less than in 1893.

The following are the analyses of three samples of town water, which were made by the Borough Analyst, Mr. Otto Hehner. Two of the samples were sent by Mr. R. J. Harrison, Borough Engineer, and one was sent on behalf of the Sanitary Committee. The results are practically the same in all the instances.

Sample sent on behalf of the Sanitary Committee.

In 100,000 parts :—

Chlorine	...	...	...	1.95
Sulphuric Acid	...	...	...	4.42
Nitric Acid	...	...	...	0.52
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0029
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.0042
Total Solids	...	...	...	32.48
Loss on ignition	...	...	...	3.92

11, Billiter Square, London, E.C.,

August 31st, 1894.

Report on two samples of water, received on August 21st, from Mr. R. J. Harrison, Borough Engineer, Derby.

100,000 parts of the samples were, on analysis, found to contain :—

	No. 1, from Middle of new Filter Tunnel.	No. 2, from end of new Filter Tunnel near Railway.
Chloride ...	1.83	1.88
Sulphuric Acid ...	3.45	3.72
Nitric Acid ...	0.138	0.178
Nitrites ...	none	none
Phosphoric Acid...	none	none
Free Ammonia ...	0.0048	0.0042
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.0124	0.0035
Total Solids ...	31.64	33.44
Loss on ignition ..	2.76	4.44

Sample No. 1 contains some flocculent organic matter, consisting mainly of algæ, with some living animal organisms.

No. 2 also contained a little sedimentary matter almost entirely mineral in nature.

The analysis shows that both waters are pure and unpolluted, as far as chemical means will enable me to decide. Sample 1 contains rather more organic matter than is desirable, but much of this is in suspension, and could readily be removed by filtration through sand or any other suitable material.

Sample 2 is much freer from organic matter, and after sand-filtration would be of excellent quality. I am of opinion that both samples may safely be used for drinking after the usual process of filtration. Sample 2 deserves the preference.

(Signed) OTTO HEHNER,

PUBLIC ANALYST.

RAINFALL.

Messrs. John Davis and Son have again kindly furnished your Medical Officer with statistics of the rainfall taken at Derby. It will be seen that the rainfall of 1894 and 1893 was almost identical in amount, viz., 21.93 and 21.13 inches respectively. These amounts were less than the average rainfall for 21 years by about 4 inches, and less by over 7 inches than in 1891.

Statistics of Rainfall taken at Derby.

	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	Average for 21 years.	No. of Raining days for 1894.
January ...	1.83	1.45	1.33	1.94	1.90	29
February...	2.63	2.74	1.14	.11	1.38	18
March ...	1.03	.38	.84	1.26	1.93	14
April ...	1.49	.74	.62	2.38	1.88	13
May ...	1.63	2.19	2.48	2.22	1.85	16
June ...	2.25	.88	3.46	4.85	2.74	12
July ...	2.43	3.82	2.34	1.92	2.62	18
August ...	1.84	1.73	2.82	3.55	2.86	22
September	.47	1.56	3.22	1.40	2.44	3
October ...	2.14	1.83	2.54	4.47	2.56	17
November	1.96	1.43	1.62	1.82	1.82	14
December	2.23	2.38	1.49	3.39	1.87	17
Total ...	21.93	21.13	23.90	29.31	25.85	193

THE MORTUARY AND POST-MORTEM ROOMS.

Late Inspector John Dexter reports "That, during the last twelve months, there were 17 bodies placed in the Mortuary, and that 8 Post-mortems had taken place. The Mortuary is clean and in good condition."

VACCINATION.

Your Medical Officer wishes to draw the attention of the Committee to the following figures, which have been supplied to him by the Vaccination Officer, Mr. Payne. They show into what a deplorable condition the beneficent operation of vaccination has fallen, and they point to a still more deplorable state of the population in the future, whenever Small Pox may happen to break out. The time has not come yet when the direful effects of non-vaccination may be expected,

but in another five or ten years they will begin to tell a tale, and, then, it may be predicted with certainty, the lot of the anti-vaccination agitator will not be a happy one.

YEAR.		BIRTHS.		VACCINATED.
1887	...	2,673	...	2,209
1888	...	2,720	...	2,186
1889	...	2,707	...	2,032
1890	...	2,597	...	1,893
1891	...	2,914	...	1,681
1892	...	3,014	...	1,134
1893	...	3,142	...	737
1894	...	2,934	...	500

According to the above, Derby was practically a well vaccinated town in 1887, while in 1894 it became practically an unvaccinated one. It may therefore be easily conceived with what alarm each outbreak of Small Pox is now viewed by those who have to deal with Public Health problems.

SEWERS, STREET FLUSHING, &c.

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied a summary of work done under his superintendence with regard to the cleansing of sewers, of courts and streets, &c.

On comparing this summary with that of the previous year, the number of loads of matter cleaned out of the sewers was 61 in 1894, whereas in 1893 the number of loads was 350. The number of sewers cleansed was 8 as against 13 in the previous year. Six sewers were relaid and 10 new manholes were constructed. 114 loads of refuse were cleaned out of manholes as against 175 loads in 1893.

Sewer flushing and court cleansing and flushing had much more attention paid to them than usual on account of a threatened outbreak of cholera in this country, over 2,000,000 more gallons of water being used for this purpose.

W. I L I F F E ,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

May 8th, 1895.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1894.

FORD STREET STABLES.

Account of Horses to 31st December, 1894.

Bought 7. Disposed of 5.

Present number—Inspector's Department	-	-	-	-	35
„ „ Surveyor's ditto	-	-	-	-	20
„ „ Fire Brigade and Police	-	-	-	-	5

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Year ending 31st December, 1894.

Present number on Register	-	-	-	-	62
Ceased to be used as Slaughter Houses	-	-	-	-	3
Visits of Inspection during the year	-	-	-	-	2,761

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Year ending 31st December, 1894.

Refuse sold and delivered :—

From Chester Dépôt, 716 boat loads, and 1,211 tons 11 cwts.

Delivered direct to farmers, as collected from privies and pits, 3,680 cart loads.

From this report it will be seen that the quantity of manure disposed of from Chester Dépôt during the year has never been exceeded since the Dépôt was established.

PRIVY AND ASH-PIT CLEANSING.

Year ending 31st December, 1894.

Night-work.—Privies cleansed	-	-	-	-	8,629
„ Ash-pits cleansed (ashes only)	-	-	-	-	4,885
„ Privy Cesspools cleansed	-	-	-	-	1,391
Day - work.—Dry Ash-pits cleansed	-	-	-	-	813
Total	-	-	-	-	<u>15,718</u>
Night-work.—Loads of Soil (excreta only)	-	-	-	-	7,205
„ Loads of Ashes and Excreta	-	-	-	-	4,470
„ Ashes only	-	-	-	-	5,372
Day - work.—Ashes	-	-	-	-	13,953
Total	-	-	-	-	<u>31,000</u>

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Samples submitted to Analyst, with results.

Samples.	Article.				Genuine.	Adulterated.
7	Brandy	...	...	...	5	2
9	Butter...	...	...	...	9	...
1	Cheese	...	...	...	1	...
4	Coffee...	..	...	...	4	...
8	Gin	...	...	...	4	4
3	Lard	...	...	...	3	...
18	Milk	...	...	...	16	2
7	Rum	..	...	...	5	2
10	Whiskey	...	...	...	7	3
67					54	13

CANAL BOATS' ACTS.

Boats inspected, 49.

Three cases contravening the Regulations were met with, viz., two of overcrowding, (a child too many in each instance), and one wherein the sexes were not separated. One verbal and two written cautions secured compliance with the requirements.

Four new Registrations were made during the year, two of which were rendered necessary by structural alterations to cabins.

Number of boats now on the Register 65.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT.

Much of my time has been occupied in carrying out extra duties, imposed by the Board of Agriculture, owing to outbreaks of Swine Fever and the necessity for special precautions to be taken to stamp out the disease. Restrictions were in force within the Borough from February until the end of July, which necessitated the granting of Movement Licenses before any pig could be taken from our Market even for slaughter; the tracing of each pig to its destination, and inspection to see that each animal was slaughtered within a specified time. During the period named 4,345 fat swine passed through the

market and were followed to their respective destinations, one half of them to districts outside our own Town, so that some idea may be conceived of the labour and correspondence it entailed, to say nothing of that incurred, in granting a variety of other Movement Licenses at all times of the day and night. Restrictions still exist around us, and there is no immediate prospect of their being removed, so that these special duties are not yet at an end.

Only one outbreak of Swine Fever occurred within the Borough, and this on the premises of a dealer, who at the time had 45 swine in his sheds. Of this number 29 were attacked by the disease, one was slaughtered by the owner, seven died, 28 were slaughtered by the Board of Agriculture, and nine healthy pigs were slaughtered and sold for human food after being examined and pronounced free from disease.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

These houses have been regularly inspected and were generally found to be well conducted.

Many of the buildings used for this purpose however, are old and most of them unsuitable places. Much improvement has been made in several by reducing the number of occupants, and requiring various repairs to be done. These measures have only been applied to about half of the Common Lodging Houses in the Borough, but it is hoped the remainder will be dealt with before another Annual Report is due.

One new house, with accommodation for 31 adults and one child, has been registered.

WATER EXAMINATION.

Twenty-six samples of water were examined by the Medical Officer of Health, and all found to be bad.

UN SOUND FOOD.

Condemned and destroyed.

2,240 lbs. of Herrings.	25 Rabbits.
1,610 lbs. of Coalfish.	2 Brace Grouse.
196 lbs. of Codfish.	1 Crate of Brocoli.
126 lbs. of Bloaters.	127 lbs. of Beef.
82 lbs. of Veal.	

Three seizures were made, one of unsound rabbits, one of veal, and one of diseased beef, and fines were inflicted by the Justices in each instance.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

No. of Cases.	Complaint.	Results.	Total costs.		
			£	s.	d.
1	Selling Adulterated Whiskey	Fined 5/- and costs	1	3	0
2	" " "	" 5' " "	1	3	0
3	" " "	" 10/- " "	1	8	0
4	" " "	" 20/- " "	1	19	0
5	" " "	" 30/- " "	2	8	0
6	" " Brandy	" 5/- " "	1	3	0
7	" " Brandy	" 10/- " "	1	8	0
8	" " Brandy	" 5/- " "	1	3	0
9	" " Rum	" 10/- " "	1	8	0
10	" " Rum	" 2/6 " "	1	0	6
11	" " Rum	Dismissed	...		
12	" " Gin	Fined 10/- and costs	1	8	0
13	" " Gin	" 5/- " "	1	4	0
14	" " Gin	" 2/6 " "	1	0	6
15	" " Gin	" 5/- " "	1	3	0
16	In possession of Diseased Meat	" £7 15s. " "	9	0	0
17	In possession of carcase of Calf unfit for food ...	" 1/- " "	0	13	0
18	Exposing Diseased and un-sound Rabbits for Sale ...	" £5 " "	5	19	0
19	Breach of Swine Fever Order	" £5 " "	19	2	2
20	Breach of Swine Fever Order	" £12 " "			
21	Nuisance from offensive w.c. and Defective Drains ...	Ordered to abate and pay costs... ..	0	8	6
22	Nuisance from Dilapidated Privy, &c.	Dismissed. Disputed ownership ...	...	
23	Not reporting case of Scarlet Fever	Dismissed ... ..	...	

NUISANCES

NOTICES SERVED.

To Cleanse and Repair Privies	...	...	...	...	...	145
" " Choked Drains	...	...	...	...	...	277
" " Soft Water Cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	33
" " Dirty Houses	...	...	...	...	...	173
" " " Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	9
" " " Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " " Passages or Yards	...	...	...	...	...	49
" " " Cellars	...	...	...	...	...	9
" Disconnect Sink Drains	...	...	...	...	...	12
" Lay in new Drains and replace Brick Drains	...	...	...	...	...	38
" Trap Drain Inlets	...	...	...	...	...	152
" Lay on Town Water	...	...	...	...	...	21
" " " to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	0
" Provide extra W.C. Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	9
" Convert Privies to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	99
" Remove Urinals	...	...	...	...	...	3
" " Accumulations of Manure	...	...	...	...	...	22
" " Animals, Fowls, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	34
" " Stale Swill	...	...	...	...	...	5
" " Ash-pits	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " Manure Pits	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " Stagnant Water	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " Soil Pipes from Houses	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " Drains from ditto	...	...	...	...	...	16
" Erect Urinals	...	...	...	...	...	2
" Lay in Damp Courses and repair Damp Houses	...	...	...	...	...	31
" Repair Defective Spouting	...	...	...	...	...	182
" " " Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	74
" " " House Floors, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	51
" " " Paving of Yards and Passages	...	...	...	...	...	102
" " " W.C. and Urinal Fittings	...	...	...	...	...	70
" " " Ashes and Manure Pits	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " Dangerous Walls	...	...	...	...	...	0
" " " Cellar Coverings	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " Covers of Wells	...	...	...	...	...	0
" " Defective Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	7
" Fill in disused Wells	...	...	...	...	...	3
" Ventilate Rooms of Houses	...	...	...	...	...	3
" Abate Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	10
" Prevent overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	12
" Relay Defective Pipe Drains	...	...	...	...	...	58
" Provide Ash Boxes	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Discontinue Boiling Offal	...	...	...	...	...	2
" Ventilate W.C.'s and Soil Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total						1731

DEALT WITH.

NUISANCES ABATED.

Privies Cleansed and Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	455
Choked Drains Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	538
Foul Soft Water Cisterns Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	57
Dirty Houses	„	...	...	...	...	198
„ Bakehouses	„	...	...	...	...	9
„ Slaughter Houses	„	...	...	...	...	1
„ Passages or Yards	„	...	...	...	...	54
„ Cellars	„	...	...	...	...	69
Sink Drains Disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	36
New Drains laid in and Brick Drains replaced	...	...	...	...	...	232
Drain inlets trapped	...	...	...	...	...	777
Town Water laid on	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ „ to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	11
Extra W.C. Accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	...	6
Privies converted to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	...	157
Urinals removed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulations of Manure removed	...	...	...	...	...	27
Animals, Fowls, &c.	„	...	...	...	...	42
Stale Swill	„	...	...	...	...	5
Ash-pits	„	...	...	...	...	44
Manure Pits	„	...	...	...	...	2
Stagnant Water	„	...	...	...	...	0
Soil Pipes from Houses	„	...	...	...	...	6
Drains from Houses	„	...	...	...	...	74
Urinals Erected	...	...	...	...	...	1
Damp Courses laid in and damp Houses repaired	...	...	...	...	...	56
Defective Spouting repaired	...	...	...	...	...	436
„ Roofs	„	...	...	...	...	244
„ House Floors, &c., repaired	...	...	...	...	...	61
„ Paving of Yards and Passages repaired	...	...	...	...	...	225
„ W.C., and Urinal Fittings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	148
„ Ashes and Manure Pits repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dangerous Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Cellar Coverings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Covers of Wells repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective Water Supply repaired	...	...	...	...	...	14
Disused Wells Filled in	...	...	...	...	...	11
Rooms of Houses Ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	18
Smoke Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	13
Overcrowding prevented	...	...	...	...	...	12
Defective Pipe Drains relaid	...	...	...	...	...	195
Ash Boxes provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offal Boiling Discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C.'s and Soil Pipes ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	18
Total	...	...	...	...	...	4273

N.B.--One Notice frequently deals with several separate Nuisances, hence the result is greater than would otherwise be expected.

It is with much regret that I have to report the death of Mr. Joseph Turner, Assistant Inspector, which occurred on 4th July, after several weeks illness. He was always most prompt, thorough, and reliable in the discharge of his duties, yet ever courteous and considerate in all his actions. The vacancy caused was filled by the appointment of Mr. Fred. W. Ford, Assistant Inspector to the Macclesfield Corporation, who bids fair to rank as a worthy successor.

It would be a neglect of duty on my part if I did not acknowledge the ready, faithful, and conscientious service of the whole staff in my Department, but especially of the Assistant Inspectors, Office Staff, and the various Foremen, who have each done their respective shares towards keeping our town clean and healthy, without unnecessary expense.

W. WILKINSON,

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

BOROUGH ENGINEER'S REPORT.

SEWERS CLEANED OUT DURING 1894.

	Loads.		Loads.
Cotton Lane ...	14	Park Street ...	3
Erasmus Street ...	2	Waterloo Yard Brook ...	3
Harriet Street ...	2		—
Manchester Street...	1	Total ...	61
Old Meadow Lane Brook	32		—
St. Thomas' Road Ditch ...	4		

SEWERS NEW-LAID DURING 1894.

Gilman Street ...	9"	Hospital, Drain from ...	9"
Carrington Street ...	12"	Meadow Lane ...	18"
North Parade (Back Passage) ...	6"	Moss Street ...	9" and 12"

MANHOLES CONSTRUCTED.

North Parade (Back Passage) ...	2	Meadow Lane ...	4
Hospital, Drain from ...	1	Moss Street ...	3

MANHOLES CLEANED OUT DURING 1894.

	Loads.		Loads.
Firs Estate ...	1	Road to Dépôt ...	5
Litchurch District ...	16		—
Normanton Road ...	2	Total ...	114
Over Borough ...	88		—
Peel Street...	2		

WATER USED DURING 1894.

	Gallons.
Sewer Flushing	9,100,750
Court Flushing and Cleansing	1,981,150
Street Watering	6,365,710
Steam Roller	588,580
Cabstands, Bridges, Wood Pavements, &c. ...	261,440
	<hr/>
Total number of Gallons	<u>18,297,630</u>

FLUSHING.

Disinfecting Powder used during 1894 ...	10 Tons.
Disinfecting Fluid used during 1894 ...	840 Gallons.

R. J. HARRISON,

BOROUGH ENGINEER.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

Population, Inhabited Houses, Births, Deaths, and Marriages in 1894

(GROSS NUMBERS.)

Estimated Population to middle of 1894	...	...	...	98,795
Inhabited Houses (Census 1891)	...	...	...	19,199
Births	...	...	...	2,890
Deaths	...	...	...	1,490
Marriages	...	...	...	876
Population at Census, 1891	...	...	94,146	
Area in Acres, ditto ditto	...	...	3,445	
Average number of persons per house	...	...	4.9	

TABLE II.

Annual Birth Rate, Rate of Mortality, Death Rates among Children, and Deaths in Public Institutions in 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894, and the averages for the Ten Years, 1881 to 1890.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Average for 10 years.
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the Population	30.5	31.6	32.0	29.2	33.8
Annual Rate of Mortality	18.9	18.3	18.2	15.0	18.6
Deaths of Children under one year of age, percentage of total Deaths	22.4	29.5	27.3	23.5	26.1
Percentage of Deaths of Children under one year of age to Registered Births	13.9	17.1	15.5	12.1	14.3
Deaths of Children under five years of age, percentage of total Deaths	34.2	42.5	40.6	36.9	40.4
*Total number of Deaths in Public Institutions	234	216	237	189	...

* Includes Deaths in Workhouse, Royal Infirmary, Children's Hospital, Borough Infectious Hospital, and Borough Asylum.

T A B L E I I I .

*The number of Births and Deaths in each Quarter of the Years 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894,
and the average of the same for the Ten Years, 1881 to 1890.*

BIRTHS.						DEATHS.					
QUARTERS.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Average for 10 years.	QUARTERS.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Average for 10 years.
March	738	682	795	737	769	March.....	409	527	433	410	438
June.....	799	754	825	737	747	June	578	460	421	318	378
Sept.	704	810	739	702	706	Sept.	356	409	442	335	365
Dec.....	644	792	764	714	728	Dec.....	449	368	476	427	429

T A B L E I V .

The Annual Rate of Births and Deaths to 1,000 of the population in each Quarter of the Years 1891, 1892 1893 and 1894, and the Annual average rate of the same for the Ten Years, 1881 to 1890.

BIRTHS.						DEATHS.					
QUARTERS.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Average for 10 years.	QUARTERS.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Average for 10 years.
March.....	31.2	28.4	32.6	29.8	35.2	March.....	17.3	22.0	17.79	16.6	20.0
June.....	32.8	31.3	33.9	29.8	34.0	June.....	24.4	19.1	17.3	12.8	17.2
Sept.....	29.6	33.7	30.3	28.4	32.0	Sept.....	15.0	17.0	18.1	13.5	16.4
Dec.....	27.2	33.0	31.3	28.8	33.2	Dec.....	18.9	15.3	19.5	17.2	19.6

T A B L E V .

Showing the Mortality of certain classes of Diseases, Total Deaths, Proportion of Deaths to Population, and to 1,000 deaths in 1891, 1892 1893 and 1894, and the average for the 10 years, 1881 to 1890.

	Total Deaths.				Deaths per 1,000 of population.				Proportion of Deaths to 1,000 Deaths.			
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Average for 10 years.					Average for 10 years.					Average for 10 years.	
1. Seven principal Zymotic Diseases	126	174	190	151	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.5	70.3	98.5	107.2	101.3
2. Pulmonary Diseases (other than Phthisis) ... }	370	295	289	254	3.9	3.0	2.9	2.5	206.4	167.1	163.0	170.4
3. Tubercular Diseases ... }	165	170	168	130	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	92.0	96.3	94.8	87.2
4. Wasting Diseases of Children ... }	151	186	170	126	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.2	84.2	105.3	95.9	84.5
5. Convulsive Diseases of Children	103	148	140	92	1.0	1.5	1.4	.93	57.4	83.8	79.0	61.7
												108.0
												174.3
												119.5
												102.9
												80.8

1. Includes Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Fever, Diarrhoea.

3. Includes Phthisis, Tubercular Meningitis, Tabes Mesenterica.

4. Includes Atrophy, Debility, Premature Birth.

5. Includes Convulsions, Teething.

T A B L E V I.

The number of Deaths and Proportions to 1,000 Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases in 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894, and the averages of the same for the 10 years, 1881 to 1890.

	Number of Deaths.				Average for 10 years.	Proportion of Deaths to 1,000 Deaths.				Average for 10 years.
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	
Small Pox...	...	...	7	...	.9	...	...	3.9	...	.5
Measles ...	24	20	15	59	36.3	13.4	11.3	8.4	39.5	22.3
Scarlet Fever ...	9	7	14	15	20.9	5.0	3.9	7.9	10.06	12.8
Whooping Cough	38	59	44	15	38.1	21.2	33.4	24.3	10.06	23.4
Diphtheria ...	17	20	6	5	6.2	9.6	11.3	3.3	3.3	3.8
*Fever ...	12	8	21	26	22.6	6.7	4.5	11.8	17.4	13.9
Diarrhoea ...	26	60	83	31	45.3	14.5	33.9	46.8	20.8	27.8

* Includes Typhus, Typhoid, and Continued Fever.

TABLE VII.

* *The Relative positions of the 33 large Towns of England as regards their rate of mortality in 1894.*

TOWNS.	Rate per 1,000.	TOWNS.	Rate per 1,000.	TOWNS.	Rate per 1,000.
Croyden ...	13.2	Nottingham ...	17.2	Birmingham	18.6
Leicester ...	14.7	Bristol ...	17.3	Oldham ...	
Derby ...	15.0	Hull ...	17.4	Norwich ...	18.7
Portsmouth ...	15.2	Gateshead ...	17.7	Burnley ...	
Huddersfield ...	15.8	Sheffield ...	17.8	Bolton ...	18.8
West Ham	16.2	London ...		Manchester ...	20.4
Cardiff ...		Leeds ...	17.9	Wolverhampton ...	20.7
Brighton ...	16.4	Blackburn		Preston ...	20.8
Halifax ...	16.5	Birkenhead ...	18.1	Sunderland	
Swansea ...	17.0	Newcastle-on-Ty	18.3	Salford ...	21.0
Bradford ...		Plymouth		Liverpool ...	23.8

* *The Relative positions of the 33 large Towns of England as regards their Infantile Mortality in 1894.*

TOWNS.	Deaths to 1000 births.	TOWNS.	Deaths to 1000 births.	TOWNS.	Deaths to 1000 births.
Croyden ...	121	Gateshead ...	152	Wolverhampton ...	166
Derby ...	123	Leeds ...	155	Sunderland ...	167
Portsmouth ...	131	Sheffield ...	157	Plymouth ...	169
Halifax ...	135	Newcastle-on-Ty		Blackburn	
West Ham	138	Manchester	160	Burnley ...	170
Brighton ...		Huddersfield		Nottingham	174
Cardiff ...	141	Oldham ...	161	Salford ...	
Hull ...	142	Leicester ...	162	Liverpool ...	179
London ...	143	Bolton ...		Preston ...	217
Birkenhead		Swansea ...	163		
Bradford ...	145	Birmingham			
Bristol ...	150	Norwich ...	164		

* *The Relative positions of the 33 large Towns of England as regards their Zymotic mortality in 1894.*

TOWNS.	Rate per 1,000.	TOWNS.	Rate per 1,000.	TOWNS.	Rate per 1,000.
Halifax ...	0.9	Cardiff ...	1.9	Birkenhead	2.6
Brighton ...	1.2	Leicester ...		Preston ...	
Huddersfield ...	1.4	Bristol ...	2.0	London ...	2.7
Croyden ...	1.5	Leeds ...		Sunderland ...	3.1
Norwich ...		Portsmouth	2.2	West Ham	3.2
Derby ...	1.6	Newcastle-on-Ty...		Wolverhampton	
Blackburn		Nottingham	2.3	Salford ...	3.3
Plymouth ...	1.8	Sheffield ...		Liverpool ...	3.4
Swansea ...		Manchester	2.4		
Bolton ...	1.8	Gateshead			
Oldham ...		Birmingham	2.5		
Bradford ...		Burnley ..			
Hull ...					

* These positions are tabulated from the returns for 1894 by the Registrar General, and hold good for the sake of comparison. The figures in your Medical Officer's general report do not quite coincide with the Registrar General's because your Medical Officer takes all the deaths that actually occur from January 1st to December 31st inclusive, whereas the Registrar General includes those that are registered during the year.

QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL
ANALYSES OF DEATHS.

ANALYSIS

DURING THE QUARTER

(1)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths of Persons and the Ages.								Child- ren's Hos- pital.							Sexes.		
	ALL AGES.	Under 20.			20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 Years and upwards.	Infirmary			Residence. Strangers.	Infectious Hospital.	Asylum.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
		0—1	1—5	5—20					Workhouse.	Residents.	Strangers.							
Small Pox { Vaccinated Unvaccinated No Statement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever ...	5	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	5
Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	5	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Whooping-cough	7	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
Diphtheria ...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	3
Simple Continued and Ill- defined Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	8	...	...	3	4	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	3	8
Simple Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea, Dysentery ...	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Remittent Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrophobia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glanders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow-pox and Effects of Vac- cination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pyæmia and Septicæmia	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thrush ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worms and other Parasitical Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Starvation, Want of Breast- milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever and Rheu- matism of Heart	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rheumatism ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gout ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer ...	9	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	4	5	9
Tabes Mesenterica	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Tubercular Meningitis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Phthisis ...	27	...	...	3	13	9	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	17	10	27
Scrofula, Tuberculosis	7	1	...	3	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
Other Constitutional Diseases	33	30	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	19	33
Premature Birth ...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	5	13
Atelectasis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age ...	38	...	...	...	...	...	18	20	...	...	...	...	...	16	22	38
Apoplexy ...	7	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
Epilepsy ...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Convulsions ...	24	19	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	13	11	24
Other Diseases of Brain and Nervous System	22	3	...	3	5	4	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	9	22
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	223	71	20	16	30	29	36	21	18	6	2	...	1	...	117	106	223	

BIRTHS registered during the Quarter—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	347	357	704
Illegitimate	17	16	33
			737

OF DEATHS,

ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1894.

(1)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths of Persons and the Ages.								Workhouse.	Infirmary		Children's Hospital.		Infectious Hospital.	Asylum.	Sexes.		
	ALL AGES.	Under 20.			20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 Years and upwards.		Residents.	Strangers.	Residents.	Strangers.			Males.	Females.	Total.
		0-1	1-5.	5-20.														
Diseases of Circulatory System	34	1	...	5	9	7	9	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	15	19	34
Croup	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Bronchitis	45	16	1	...	1	8	17	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	23	22	45
Pneumonia	22	4	7	3	1	5	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	11	22
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respira- tory System	6	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
Dentition	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Quinsy, Sore Throat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	4	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Peritonitis	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Diseases of Liver	11	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
Other Diseases of Digestive System	12	1	1	...	1	3	3	3	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	5	7	12
Diseases of Lymphatic Sys- tem & of Ductless Glands }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Urinary System ...	15	..	2	2	1	3	6	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	8	15
Diseases of Generative Sys- tem .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents of Childbirth ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Diseases of Locomotive Sys- tem	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Diseases of Integumentary System ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIOLENT DEATHS.																		
(ACCIDENT.)																		
Fracture and Contusion ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gunshot Wound ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burn and Scald	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Poison ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otherwise	11	...	...	...	2	3	4	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	8	3	11
(HOMICIDE.)																		
Murder and Manslaughter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(SUICIDE.)																		
Gunshot Wound ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poison	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Drowning	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hanging ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otherwise ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(EXECUTION.)																		
Hanging ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OTHER CAUSES	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL	410	103	37	27	53	70	87	33	24	13	9	3	...	1	...	212	198	410

DEATHS registered during corresponding Quarter 1893 ... 527.

Death Rate = 16.5 per 1,000.

ANALYSIS

DURING THE QUARTER

(2)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths of Persons and the Ages.								Child- ren's Hos- pital.						Sexes.			
	ALL AGES.	Under 20.			20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 Years and upwards.	Infirmary			Residence.	Strangers.	Infectious Hospital.	Asylum.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		0—1	1—5	5—20					Workhouse.	Residents.	Strangers.							
Small Pox { Vaccinated ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox { Unvaccinated ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox { No Statement ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scarlet Fever ..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	7	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
Whooping-cough ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simple Continued and Ill- defined Fever ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Simple Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea, Dysentery ...	6	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Remittent Fever ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrophobia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glanders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow-pox and Effects of Vac- cination ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Affections ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Erysipelas	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pyæmia and Septicæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Zymotic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thrush ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worms and other Parasitical Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Starvation, Want of Breast- milk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Rheumatic Fever and Rheu- matism of Heart ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gout	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer	10	...	...	...	1	6	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	10
Tabes Mesenterica	8	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
Tubercular Meningitis ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Phthisis	29	...	...	4	14	11	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	12	29
Scrofula, Tuberculosis ...	6	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Other Constitutional Diseases	13	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	13
Premature Birth	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	11
Atelectasis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Old Age	21	...	...	...	...	...	16	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	21
Apoplexy	11	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	11
Epilepsy	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	3
Convulsions	18	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	...	18
Other Diseases of Brain and Nervous System	20	1	3	4	2	5	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	9	20
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	180	48	19	12	27	36	33	5	17	...	...	...	...	5	...	98	82	180

BIRTHS registered during the Quarter—

	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>				<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate ...	373	...	338	...	711	}	
Illegitimate ...	16	...	10	...	26	}	737

OF DEATHS,

ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1894.

(2)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths of Persons and the Ages.								Child- ren's Hos- pital.							Sexes.		
	ALL AGES.	Under 20.			20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 Years and upwards.	Workhouse.	Infirmary		Residents.	Strangers.	Infectious Hospital.	Asylum.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		0-1	1-5.	5-20.						Residents.	Strangers.							
Diseases of Circulatory System	36	...	...	2	7	7	18	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	16	20	36
Croup	21	8	1	...	1	6	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	7	21
Bronchitis	20	2	6	2	3	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	6	20
Pneumonia	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Pleurisy	8	1	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
Other Diseases of Respira- tory System	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Dentition	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Quinsy, Sore Throat	4	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Enteritis	10	2	...	...	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
Peritonitis	9	2	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	9
Diseases of Liver	9	2	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	9
Other Diseases of Digestive System ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Lymphatic Sys- tem & of Ductless Glands }	6	..	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Diseases of Urinary System ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Generative Sys- tem	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Accidents of Childbirth	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diseases of Locomotive Sys- tem ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Integumentary System ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIOLENT DEATHS.																		
(ACCIDENT.)																		
Fracture and Contusion ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunshot Wound ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3
Burn and Scald	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Poison	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Drowning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Otherwise ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(HOMICIDE.)																		
Murder and Manslaughter ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(SUICIDE.)																		
Gunshot Wound ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Poison	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Drowning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanging ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otherwise	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
(EXECUTION.)																		
Hanging ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OTHER CAUSES																		
TOTAL	318	68	32	22	50	68	70	8	21	6	2	3	1	...	6	180	138	318

DEATHS registered during corresponding Quarter 1893 ... 421.

Death Rate = 12.8 per 1,000.

ANALYSIS

DURING THE QUARTER

(3)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths of Persons and the Ages.								Child- ren's Hos- pital.							Sexes.		
	ALL AGES.	Under 20.			20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 Years and upwards.	Workhouse.	Infirmary		Residence.	Strangers.	Infectious Hospital.	Asylum.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		0-1	1-5	5-20						Residents.	Strangers.							
Small Pox { Vaccinated Unvaccinated No Statement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles...	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
Scarlet Fever ...	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Typhus... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Whooping-cough ...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Diphtheria	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Simple Continued and Ill- defined Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Simple Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa, Dysentery ...	14	8	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	14
Remittent Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrophobia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glanders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow-pox and Effects of Vac- cination ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Affections	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyæmia and Septicæmia ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Zymotic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thrush ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worms and other Parasitical Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Starvation, Want of Breast- milk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever and Rheu- matism of Heart	4	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Rheumatism	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gout ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer	17	...	...	...	1	9	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	15	17
Tabes Mesenterica	5	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Tubercular Meningitis ...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Phthisis	23	1	...	5	10	5	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	23
Scrofula, Tuberculosis ...	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Other Constitutional Diseases	27	24	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	27
Premature Birth	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
Atelectasis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age	22	...	...	...	...	...	15	7	6	...	...	...	...	1	15	7	22	
Apoplexy	7	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	
Epilepsy	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	2
Convulsions	17	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	17	17
Other Diseases of Brain and Nervous System	30	4	2	3	2	6	13	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	16	14	30
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	204	66	23	17	22	22	45	9	11	1	2	2	1	...	4	98	106	204

BIRTHS registered during the Quarter—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate ...	329	347	676
Illegitimate ...	12	14	26
			702

OF DEATHS,

ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1894.

(3)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths of Persons and the Ages.								Workhouse.	Infirmary		Children's Hospital.		Infectious Hospital.	Asylum.	Sexes.		
	ALL AGES.	Under 20.			20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 Years and upwards.		Residents.	Strangers.	Residents.	Strangers.			Males.	Females.	Total.
		0-1	1-5.	5-20.														
Diseases of Circulatory System	33	...	1	2	6	7	17	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	16	17	33
Croup	28	8	4	...	...	5	9	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	17	28
Bronchitis	14	1	2	...	4	4	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	10	4	14
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Respira- tory System ... }	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Dentition	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Quinsy, Sore Throat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Peritonitis	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Diseases of Liver	9	...	...	...	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	9
Other Diseases of Digestive System ... }	8	1	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
Diseases of Lymphatic Sys- tem & of Ductless Glands }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Urinary System ...	4	..	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Diseases of Generative Sys- tem }	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Accidents of Childbirth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Locomotive Sys- tem }	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Diseases of Integumentary System ... }	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
VIOLENT DEATHS.																		
(ACCIDENT.)																		
Fracture and Contusion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunshot Wound ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burn and Scald ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poison ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Suffocation	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Otherwise	10	...	1	...	2	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	10
(HOMICIDE.)																		
Murder and Manslaughter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(SUICIDE.)																		
Gunshot Wound	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cut, Stab ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poison	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Drowning	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hanging	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Otherwise ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(EXECUTION.)																		
Hanging ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OTHER CAUSES																		
TOTAL	335	81	36	23	42	59	81	13	17	12	5	4	1	...	7	164	171	335

DEATHS registered during corresponding Quarter 1893 ... 442.

Death Rate = 13.5 per 1,000.

ANALYSIS

DURING THE QUARTER

(4)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths of Persons and the Ages.								Infirmaries					Child- ren's Hos- pital.	Sexes.					
	ALL AGES.	Under 20.			20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 Years and upwards.	Workhouse.	Residents.		Strangers.	Residence.		Strangers.	Infectious Hospital.	Asylum.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		0-1	1-5	5-20																
Small Pox { Vaccinated ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unvaccinated ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No Statement ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles... ..	50	14	34	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	21	50
Scarlet Fever ..	5	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	5
Typhus... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Whooping-cough ..	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Diphtheria	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Simple Continued and Ill- defined Fever ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	12	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12
Simple Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea, Dysentery ...	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
Remittent Fever ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrophobia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glanders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow-pox and Effects of Vac- cination ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Affections	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyæmia and Septicæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Zymotic Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thrush ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worms and other Parasitical } Discases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Starvation, Want of Breast- milk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rheumatic Fever and Rheu- matism of Heart	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rheumatism	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gout ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer	21	...	...	...	3	8	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	14	21
Tabes Mesenterica	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Tubercular Meningitis ...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Phthisis	24	...	...	3	11	8	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	24
Scrofula, Tuberculosis ...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Other Constitutional Diseases	14	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	14
Premature Birth	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
Atelectasis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Old Age	25	...	...	...	...	...	12	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	11	25
Apoplexy	14	...	...	...	1	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	14
Epilepsy	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Convulsions	14	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	14
Other Diseases of Brain and } Nervous System	34	3	7	3	2	6	12	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	20	14	34
Diseases of Organs of Special } Sense ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	257	66	61	15	28	25	46	16	18	9	1	1	...	4	3	...	136	121	257	

BIRTHS registered during the Quarter—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	360	328	688
Illegitimate	15	11	26
			714

OF DEATHS,

ENDING DEC. 31ST, 1894.

(4)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths of Persons and the Ages.								Infirmaries							Children's Hospital.	Sexes.			
	ALL AGES.	Under 20.			20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 Years and upwards.	Workhouse.	Residents.		Strangers.	Residents.	Strangers.	Infectious Hospital.		Asylum.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		0-1	1-5.	5-20.						Residents.	Strangers.									
Diseases of Circulatory System	35	2	...	2	6	10	15	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	20	15	35
Croup	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Bronchitis	46	14	14	...	...	3	13	2	2	..	...	1	...	...	..	...	26	20	46
Pneumonia	21	5	7	...	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	21
Pleurisy	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	12	4	4	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	12
Dentition	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Quinsy, Sore Throat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peritonitis	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Diseases of Liver	9	...	1	...	...	5	3	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
Other Diseases of Digestive System	8	...	2	...	1	4	1	...	..	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	5	8
Diseases of Lymphatic System & of Ductless Glands	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diseases of Urinary System ...	7	1	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	7
Diseases of Generative System	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Accidents of Childbirth ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Diseases of Locomotive System	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Diseases of Integumentary System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIOLENT DEATHS.																				
(ACCIDENT.)																				
Fracture and Contusion ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunshot Wound ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burn and Scald	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Poison ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Suffocation	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Otherwise	7	...	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
(HOMICIDE.)																				
Murder and Manslaughter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(SUICIDE.)																				
Gunshot Wound ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poison ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hanging	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Otherwise ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(EXECUTION.)																				
Hanging ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OTHER CAUSES																				
TOTAL	427	99	94	23	49	58	84	20	22	15	4	2	...	4	5	...	233	194	427	

DEATHS registered during corresponding Quarter 1893 ... 476.

Death Rate = 17.2 per 1,000.

ANALYSIS

DURING THE YEAR

(5)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths of Persons and the Ages.								Child- ren's Hos- pital.							Sexes.		
	ALL AGES.	Under 20.			20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 Years and upwards.	Workhouse.	Infirmary		Residence.	Strangers.	Infectious Hospital.	Asylum.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		0-1	1-5	5-20						Residents.	Strangers.							
Small Pox { Vaccinated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox { Unvaccinated ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox { No Statement ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles... ..	59	15	42	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	32	27	59
Scarlet Fever	15	2	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	15
Typhus... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	16	1	1	...	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	16
Whooping-cough	15	4	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	15
Diphtheria	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Simple Continued and Ill- defined Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	26	...	1	7	17	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	14	12	26
Simple Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa, Dysentery	31	17	8	...	...	2	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	14	31
Remittent Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrophobia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glanders ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow-pox and Effects of Vac- cination ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Affections	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	4
Erysipelas	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Pyæmia and Septicæmia	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
Puerperal Fever	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Other Zymotic Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thrush ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worms and other Parasitical Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Starvation, Want of Breast- milk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	5	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Rheumatic Fever and Rheu- matism of Heart	6	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Rheumatism	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	4
Gout	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rickets... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer	57	...	...	...	5	29	20	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	17	40	57
Tabes Mesenterica	19	14	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	19
Tubercular Meningitis	8	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
Phthisis	103	1	...	15	48	33	6	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	1	61	42	103
Scrofula, Tuberculosis	20	4	4	6	4	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	12	20
Other Constitutional Diseases	87	78	7	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	45	87
Premature Birth	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	18	39
Atelectasis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Old Age	106	...	...	...	...	...	61	45	23	...	...	...	...	...	2	57	49	106
Apoplexy	39	...	...	...	2	10	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	25	39
Epilepsy	9	...	...	1	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	3	9
Convulsions	73	53	20	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	28	73
Other Diseases of Brain and Nervous System	106	11	12	13	11	21	37	1	7	2	...	1	1	...	5	60	46	106
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	864	251	123	60	107	112	160	51	64	16	5	4	1	5	12	449	415	864

BIRTHS registered during the Year—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	1409	1370	2779
Illegitimate	60	51	111
			2890

OF DEATHS,

ENDING DEC. 31ST, 1894.

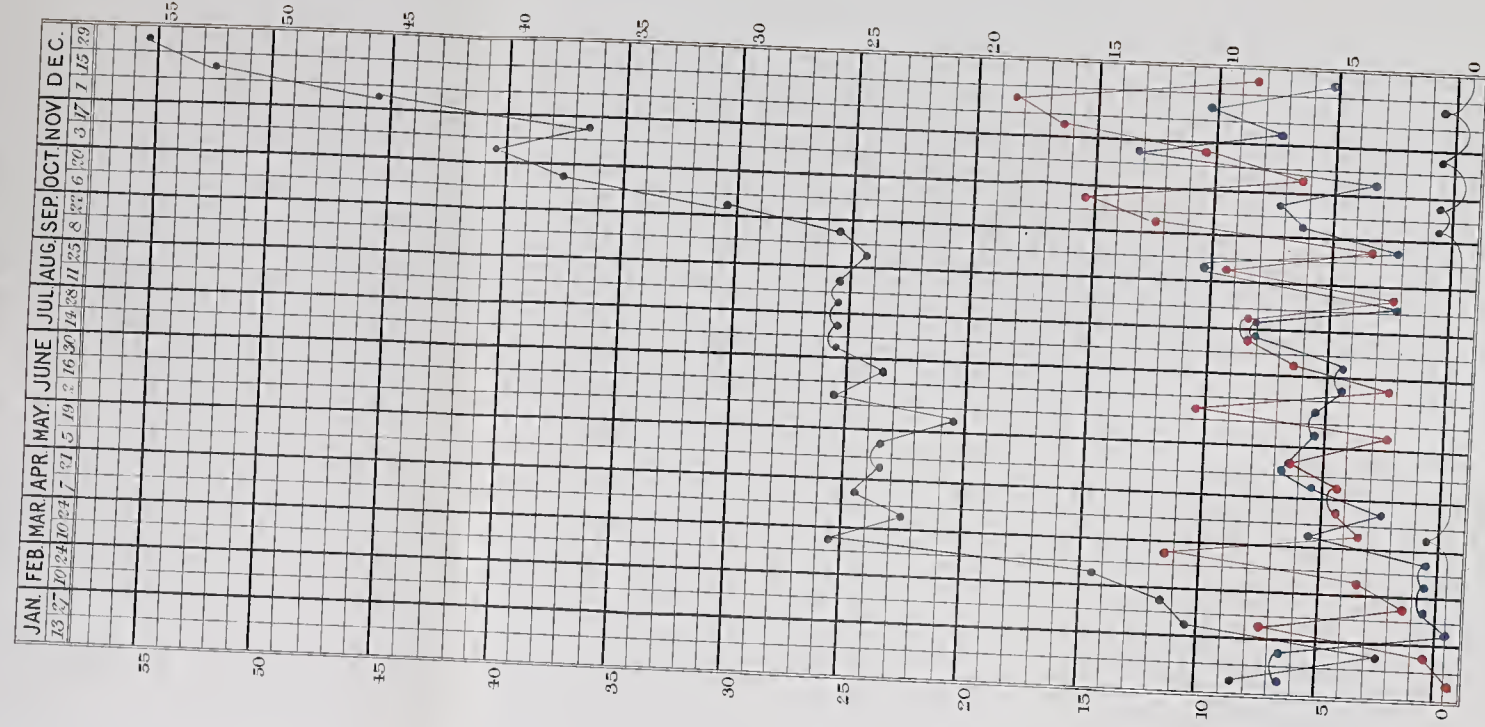
(5)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths of Persons and the Ages.								Child- ren's Hos- pital.								Sexes.		
	ALL AGES.	Under 20.			20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 Years and upwards.	Workhouse.	Infirmary		Child- ren's Hos- pital.		Infectious Hospital.	Asylum.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
		0-1	1-5.	5-20.						Residents.	Strangers.	Residents.	Strangers.						
Diseases of Circulatory System	138	3	1	11	28	31	59	5	5	2	6	1	...	...	2	67	71	138
Croup	5	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Bronchitis	140	46	20	...	2	22	43	7	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	74	66	140
Pneumonia	77	12	22	5	13	17	5	3	1	1	...	2	1	...	2	47	30	77	
Pleurisy	4	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Other Diseases of Respira- tory System	28	8	4	...	4	2	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	10	28
Dentition	19	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	19
Quinsy, Sore Throat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	9	3	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
Peritonitis	11	...	1	3	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	11
Diseases of Liver	39	2	1	...	4	18	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	17	39
Other Diseases of Digestive } System	37	4	7	3	3	11	6	3	1	2	4	1	...	...	1	15	22	37
Diseases of Lymphatic Sys- } tem & of Ductless Glands }	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diseases of Urinary System ...	32	1	2	3	5	9	11	1	2	4	1	1	...	...	1	16	16	32
Diseases of Generative Sys- } tem	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Accidents of Childbirth ...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
Diseases of Locomotive Sys- } tem	9	4	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	9
Diseases of Integumentary } System	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
VIOLENT DEATHS.																			
(ACCIDENT.)																			
Fracture and Contusion ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gunshot Wound ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burn and Scald	7	...	4	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	4	3	7
Poison	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Drowning	6	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Suffocation	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Otherwise	30	...	1	1	7	12	7	2	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	22	8	30
(HOMICIDE.)																			
Murder and Manslaughter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(SUICIDE.)																			
Gunshot Wound	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cut, Stab	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Poison	5	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Drowning	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Hanging	3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Otherwise	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
(EXECUTION.)																			
Hanging ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OTHER CAUSES	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL	1490	351	199	95	195	256	320	74	85	46	20	13	2	5	18	789	701	1490	

DEATHS that occurred in 1893 ... 1772.

Death Rate = 15.0 per 1,000.

CHART showing number of Scarlet Fever Patients, also number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in the Borough Hospital in each fortnight during the year 1894.



Top Black Line shows number in Hospital.
 Red Line shows number Admitted.
 Blue Line shows number Discharged.
 Bottom Black Line shows number Dead.



List of Streets in which Deaths occurred from Zymotic
and General Diseases, and the number of such
Deaths.

STREET.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.							Deaths from Non-Zymotic Diseases.	TOTAL.
	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhea.		
Abbey street	18	18
Ashbourne road	1	...	...	...	10	11
Agard Street	1	5	6
Albion st. & place	3	3
Alexander street	4	4
Ambrose street	1	1
Arboretum st. & sqr.	4	4
Arthur street	1	1
Arundel street	1	1
Arboretum place	1	1
Avondale road	1	1
Asylum	28	28
Burton road...	1	...	7	8
Bridge street	2	19	21
Bridge gate	2	...	...	...	...	17	19
Brook street...	3	...	...	1	1	9	14
Boyer street...	2	...	...	...	...	9	11
Borough's walk	1	6	7
Bloomfield street	4	4
Barlow street	1	...	...	...	...	6	7
Bloom street	7	7
Bedford street	2	2
Bradshaw street	1	...	...	1	...	4	6
Boundary road	5	5
Bold lane	4	4
Belgrave street	5	5
Bateman street	1	...	...	...	...	7	8
Bainbrigge street	3	3
Byron street...	3	3
Babington lane	3	3
Bath street	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	6
Britannia street	1	1
Becket Well lane	6	6
Bourne street	3	3
Beecher street	1	1
Bass street	2	2
Barrow street	1	1
Bakewell street	2	2
Bailey street	1	1
Canal street...	1	...	13	14
Carrington st. & place	13	13
Co-operative street	3	3
Copeland street	8	8
Chester, Little	7	7
City road	5	5
Curzon street	2	2
Castle street...	1	1
Cambridge street	6	6
Clifton street	5	5
Cedar street...	1	...	...	...	1	2	4

STREET.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.							Deaths from Non-Zymotic Diseases.	TOTAL.
	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.		
Colville street	I	...	...	...	...	6	7
Corden street	3	3
Cummings street	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Campion street	3	3
Cowley street	I	...	1	2
Crompton street	I	...	...	...	2	3
Calvert street	4	4
Cobden street	3	3
Church street	5	5
Crosby Street	2	2
Clover street	3	3
Cecil street	1	1
Colombo street	3	3
Crewe street	I	...	...	6	7
Cockpit hill...	4	4
Camden street	3	3
Charles street	3	3
Cannon street	2	2
Chetwynd street	1	1
Cross street	1	1
Colyear street	2	2
Castle place...	5	5
Chapel street	I	...	...	...	...	1	2
Chandos-Pole street	1	1
Charnwood street	2	2
Cavendish street	I	1	2
Cotton Lane	I	...	...	...	...	..	1
Charlotte street	1	1
Duffield road	6	6
Devonshire street	4	4
Douglas street	4	4
Drury lane	9	9
Depôt street	I	3	4
Dean street	3	3
Darley lane	I	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dexter street	2	2
Dashwood street	1	1
Darwin terrace	1	1
Duke street	3	3
Dairy House road	5	5
Derwent street	2	2
Eagle street	8	8
East street	I	...	...	...	6	7
Elm Street	I	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Erasmus street	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Eley street	1	1
Exeter street	1	1
Edward street	1	1
Friar gate	I	...	...	...	8	9
Fowler street	3	3
Franchise street	5	5
Freehold street	5	5
Forester street	1	1
Full street	4	4
Ford street	1	1
Fleet street	6	6
Fox street	I	...	...	...	...	...	1
Forman street	I	1

STREET.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.							Deaths from Non-Zymotic Diseases.	TOTAL.
	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.		
Grange street	2	2
Green street...	2	2
Green lane	4	4
Garden street	3	3
Gerard street	6	6
Graham street	3	...	...	...	I	9	13
Goodwin street	2	...	...	...	...	12	14
Grove street...	7	7
Gisborne street	I	...	...	...	...	5	6
Great Northern road	4	4
Gilman street	2	2
Gorden street	3	3
Granville street	I	I	2
George yard...	I	I
George street	I	I
High street	4	4
Harrington street	4	4
Hartington street	4	4
Hope street	I	..	...	..	...	2	3
Haarlem street	3	3
Hill street	5	5
Horton street	4	4
Harrison street	I	4	5
Hulland street	I	I
Harriet street	2	2
Harecourt street	2	2
Hastings street	3	3
Hospital (Children's)	14	14
Hospital (Infectious)	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Howard street	I	...	...	...	...	2	3
Handford street	I	I
Infirmery, Royal	10	2	...	...	54	66
Industrial street	3	3
Iron Gate	I	I
John street	6	6
Junction street	3	3
Kedleston road	6	6
Kedleston street	I	I
King street	7	7
Kensington street	5	5
King Alfred street	I	...	...	...	...	7	8
London road	I	I	...	...	...	...	13	15
Leonard street	10	10
Liversage street	I	7	8
Litchurch street	11	11
Leaper street	I	...	...	I	I	3
London road	2	2
Leman street	5	5
Leicester street	3	3
Lyndhurst street	2	2
Lodge lane	I	...	...	...	...	4	5
Langley street	4	4
Larges street	I	I	2
Leopold street	2	2
Lynton street	I	I
Lorne street...	I	I
Moore street	I	...	...	...	...	2	3
Morleston street	6	6

STREET.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.							Deaths from Non-Zymotic Diseases.	TOTAL.
	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.		
Walker lane...	2	...	...	I	...	6	9
Willow row	I	...	...	...	I	8	10
Whitecross street	I	...	...	...	I	4	6
Warner street	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	11	12
Wellington street	4	4
William street	I	...	I	...	...	5	7
Wilson street	I	I
Westbury street	9	9
Wilmot street	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Wright street	6	6
Waterloo street	I	...	...	...	6	7
Wolfa street	3	3
Watson street	I	...	...	...	6	7
Walter street	I	...	I	2
Wilfred street	I	I
Whitaker street	3	3
Windmill Hill lane...	I	I
West Avenue	I	I
Woods lane	I	...	...	...	3	4
Webster street	2	2
Wardwick	I	I
Western road	2	2
Yates street	I	4	5
York street	I	I

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